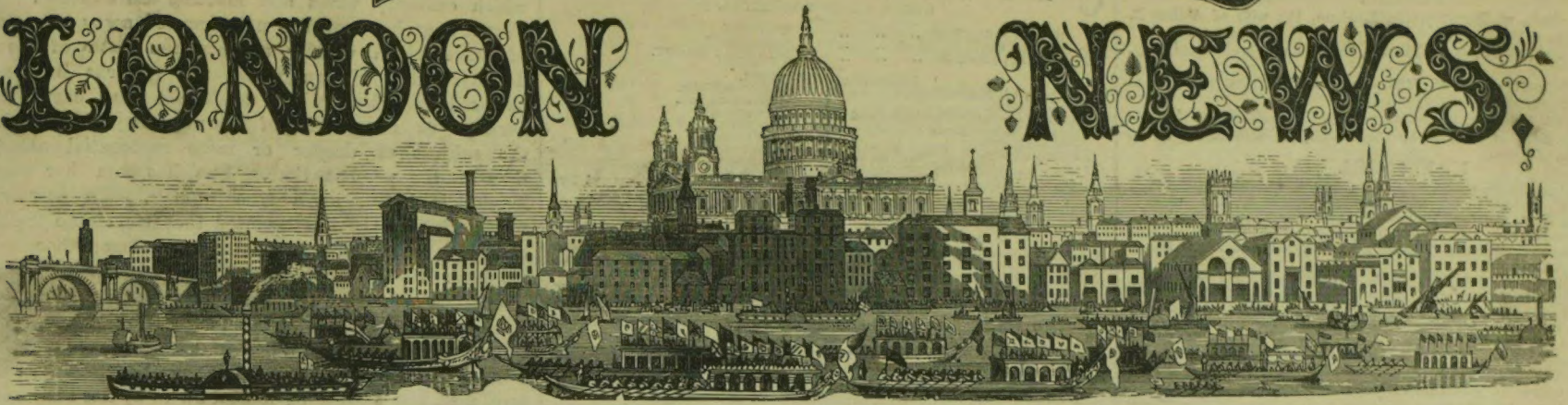


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1980.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



ROUMANIAN PRIESTS BLESSING THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT THE PLOESTI RAILWAY STATION.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Burnhopside, Durham, the wife of Arthur B. Wilbraham, Esq., of twin sons.
On the 11th inst., at Henley-on-Thames, the wife of John Howard, Esq., of a son.
On the 19th inst., at 12, St. Michael's-place, Brighton, the wife of Edward C. Ridgway, of a daughter, still-born.
On the 16th inst., at Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, Viscountess Hill, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Barham by Cupar Fife, the wife of Sir A. A. Campbell, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Bebington, Cheshire, by the Rev. F. J. Lyall, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Canon Feilden, M.A., and the Rev. H. L. Williams, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Henry Tydd, M.A., Oxon, of S. Luke's, Derby, eldest son of Francis P. Tydd, Esq., of Clonmel, Ireland, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Bird Hall, Esq., of Larch Wood, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
On the 20th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart., M.A., Rector of Fitcham, Surrey, and the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, William, son of John Penn, Esq., of The Cedars, Lee, Kent, to Constance Mary, daughter of Thomas Lucas, Esq., of 124, Kensington Palace-gardens, and Eastwick Park, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Castle Mona, Douglas, Isle of Man, William Henry Whitehead, Esq., 7, South-square, Gray's Inn, and late Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, in his 80th year.
On the 16th inst., at Park Cottage, Gerard's Cross, Bucks, Marriott Simpson Carson, Esq., younger son of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, Bucks, aged 24.
On the 14th inst., at Malvern, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Pease, of Greencroft West, Darlington, aged 41.
On the 15th inst., at Boltonborough, Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., and widow of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville-Grenville, Dean of Windsor, in the 89th year of her age.
On the 15th inst., at 33, Lowndes-square, Lord Justice Mellish, in the 63rd year of his age.
On the 19th inst., at The Spring, Hanwell, Dame Jane, the widow of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart., aged 71.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rector of Adisham, Kent.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear, Master of King's College Schools; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. J. Holland.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of London; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Alfred Blomfield, Vicar of Barking.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Cox.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum Chapel, jubilee service, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Bangor; 6.30 p.m., Rev. J. C. Wetherell.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

Full Moon, 4.53 p.m.
Accession of Charles I., King of Wurtemberg, 1834.
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections, Canon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
Philharmonic Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. A. R. Wallace on the Comparative Antiquity of Continents as indicated by the Distribution of Living and Extinct Animals).
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace ("The Messiah").
Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Regatta: Barrow Yacht Club (three days).
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge (two days).

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

Horticultural Gardens, Bazaar for Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne (three days).
Statistical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, anniversary, Canon-street Hotel, noon.
Orphan Working School, elections, &c., City Terminus Hotel.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m.
British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Lower Clapton, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, dinner at City Terminus Hotel (the Marquis of Hertford in the chair).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Mortimer and Mr. J. E. Price on an Underground Structure in Driffield, Yorkshire; Colonel Lane Fox and Mr. E. W. Brabrook's Anthropometric Report).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Wingfield on the Evolution of Words).
Crippled Boys' National Industrial Home, Kensington, foundation-stone of new buildings to be laid by Princess Louise, 5 p.m.
Races: Curragh, Newcastle, Odiham.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Botanic Society, opening of Carter's exhibition of flowering annuals, &c.; promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on the Etymons of Musical Terms).
Society of Arts, anniversary, 4; conversazione at South Kensington, 8.30.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, anniversary (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace: selections.
Redham Asylum for Orphans, summer festival.
Home Hospital for the Well-to-do, meeting at the Mansion House, 2.30 p.m.
Races: Bibury.
Doncaster Agricultural Show (three days).
Burton-on-Trent Dog Show.
Grand Midland Counties Archery Meeting, Leamington (three days).
Westminster Aquarium Cat and Dog Show (three days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Coronation of the Queen, 1838. Jewish fast for taking of Jerusalem.
Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, jubilee festival, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Teck in the chair).
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier on Variation in Domestic Animals).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Commercial Travellers' Schools, Finner, general court and elections, 11 a.m.
Choir Benevolent Fund, St. Paul's Cathedral, special service, 7.30 p.m., Bishop Claughton.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Acreington Agricultural, Horse, Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show. Spalding Horse Show.
Regatta: Metropolitan Amateurs; Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, Hull.
Races: Stockbridge.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
London Female Penitentiary, seventieth annual meeting, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Chichester in the chair).
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace ("Israel in Egypt").
Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

West London Scientific Association, Excursion to Redhill and Nutfield, Cannon-street Station, 2.18 p.m.
London Glee and Madrigal Union, Langham Hall, last concert, 3 p.m.
Caxton Celebration Exhibition, South Kensington, to be opened by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Regattas: Royal Northern Yacht Club; New Brighton Sailing Club.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEHL with AUER.—LAST TIME THIS SEASON.—TUESDAY, JUNE 24, Quarter-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet, No. 11, Beethoven (first time); Trio, B flat, Schubert; Quartet in D, Mozart. Violin Solos, Auer; Piano Solos, Jaehl. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co. and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELLA, Director.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, JULY 4, at Eight o'Clock. Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Stirling, Miss Helen D'Alton, Madame Trebilcock, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foll, Mr. Santley. Solo Violin, Herr Wilhelm. The London Vocal Union (under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker). Conductor, Mr. Sydney Maylor. Boxes (Grand Tier), Ten Seats in each, Four Guineas; Loggia, Eight Seats in each, Three Guineas; Second Tier, Five Seats in each, Two Guineas; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, numbered, 5s.; unnumbered, 2s. 6d.; and 600 Admissions, 1s. Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and usual agents. Correct Books of the Words to be obtained only at the Hall.

C R Y S T A L P A L A C E.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

MONDAY, JUNE 25 MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27 SELECTION.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29 ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

Madame Adeline Fatti and
Mdlle. Alban.
Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and
Madame Edith Wynne.
Madame Suter.
Madame Patey.
Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best. Organist, Mr. Willing.
Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
Price of Sets of Tickets (including admission): Central Area, Three Guineas and Two Guineas and a Half; Galleries, Two Guineas and a Half and Two Guineas.
Single Stall Tickets, 25s., 21s., and 15s.

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY, JUNE 28.—Coronation Day.—The Fiery Zazel thrown from a 20-ton gun. Great set pieces, Westminster Abbey and the Crowning of her Majesty. Play, "The Shaughraun." Military Band, &c. See future announcements.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

INKERMAN.—Miss Thompson's New Work.—THE ROLL CALL, QUATRE BRAS, BALACLAVA, and MISSING. The celebrated Battle Pieces are NOW ON VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES, 148, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue. "None of the pictures now before the public can compare with 'Inkerman'."—The World.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
A HAPPY BUNGALOW; EDWIN and ANGELINA, by Mr. Corney Grain; and "No. 204," by F. C. Burnard. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
	13 29.986	58.1	50.6	78	8	63.0	55.9	NE. E.			312	0.000
	14 30.065	58.5	45.7	65	1	66.2	49.8	NE. E.			399	.000
	15 30.126	61.7	46.8	60	1	70.8	52.4	NE. E.			398	.000
	16 30.080	63.2	47.8	60	0	74.0	51.2	NE. E.			382	.000
	17 29.992	66.0	49.0	53		75.8	54.1	NE. E.			316	.000
	18 30.020	66.9	49.3	55	4	80.0	54.4	ESE. E. ESE.			201	.000
	19 30.066	67.1	50.3	57	2	78.1	53.3	E. N.			177	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.972	30.036	30.122	30.117	30.008	30.015	30.074
Temperature of Air	..	58.5°	62.0°	65.7°	67.3°	68.7°	72.6°	72.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	56.2°	55.3°	58.6°	59.3°	61.3°	62.7°	60.7°
Direction of Wind	..	ESE.	E.	ESE.	E.	NE.	NE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
0 25	1	1 1	27	1 50	2	2 12	3	2 51	3	3 29	4	4 7	4 41

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

The Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne can hardly be allowed to pass away without taking note of one or more of the thoughts it suggests. It is not by any means a novel incident. Forty years have run their round of weal and woe since England first did homage to her as the lawful Sovereign of these Realms. Measured by the life of a Nation, the span is but a brief one; measured by that of an individual, it is a considerable one; but measured by the changes which have taken place during its evolution, there have been, perhaps, few intervals of time of similar breadth that have been equally fraught with advantage to Europe, but especially to the United Kingdom. Such of us as were of age to observe public affairs and social characteristics forty years ago, and to compare them with those of the present day, can hardly fail to be struck with the marvellous amelioration which has been silently, or at any rate quietly, taking place since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne. There are those, of course, who doubt whether it has been all gain—who look with regret upon the alterations in the customs and manners that have been effected during the interval. But of the great majority it may surely be said with confidence that their lot at the present day is, in most material respects, not less certainly than in those that are political and moral, a great advance upon that of the class to which they may chance to belong, when the young Queen was summoned from her comparative privacy to assume the sceptre of the British Empire.

The course of Queen Victoria's life since her accession to the throne has not been one of unvaried ease. Her Majesty has had her trials as a woman. Domestic woes as severe as those which happen to most have troubled her career. "Billows of affliction" have broken over her;

nor has she been without those harassing anxieties to which ordinary wives and mothers are exposed. The Crown upon her brow has not charmed away the crowd of cares which usually roughen the path of human destiny. The Nation which she governs has sympathised with her in the trials she has borne; and perhaps at no period of her course has she been the subject of deeper or more reverential affection than at the present time. She has won her way to England's heart, as a true woman. In sorrow as well as in joy she has disclosed those feminine traits of character which have progressively endeared her to her subjects. She has thought and felt not for herself alone. Great misfortunes, which while they touch not her high estate, have ever called forth an expression of her sympathising regard. Great deeds of heroism have uniformly awakened her appreciation. It is not surprising, therefore, that she should be looked up to by her subjects of every class with loving confidence. Through all the different scenes of life she has borne her part with those at whose head she has been placed, and the consequence has been that a sort of intimacy has ripened between them from which devoted loyalty has taken an ever deepening tint of love.

Her Reign has hitherto been one which History will record as illustrious—illustrious for the peaceful conquests which it has achieved far more than for those which have been wrested by force of arms. Almost all the greater triumphs of science over natural forces which distinguish the present age from those which preceded it have occurred in her reign. Railway communication, although it originated shortly before she succeeded to the Throne, has been so developed as to knit together in one system all the ends of her Kingdom. The Electric Telegraph has made those who live at the Antipodes our near neighbours. Free Trade has immensely expanded British Commerce. Our Colonies—several of them incipient Empires—have been growing into lusty manhood. Our Press is free from all fiscal obstructions. Our political liberty satisfies the demands, or bids fair to satisfy them, of every class. Labour has taken a commanding position in relation to capital. Our Industrial people are better fed, better housed, better cared for, than ever they were before. The Statesmanship of the day (albeit, not without varieties) mainly aims at the welfare of the country. Much, doubtless, remains to be accomplished; much is in progress of being effected; but there can be no doubt, we think, that during the process of the four decades during which Queen Victoria has been upon the Throne the population of the United Kingdom have made an immense advance upon the political and social condition which was previously theirs. We have not yet seen the limit to which this amelioration will extend. The care which is now being bestowed upon National Education is already telling, and must tell to an almost indefinite extent, upon the elevation of the masses. Perhaps there never has been greater activity in contest with inebriety, ignorance, immorality, and crime, than in the present day. The methods adopted in this warfare may here and there be open to serious objection. But, on the whole, it will be admitted, we think, even by cynical observers, that the better off and more cultivated classes are earnestly intent upon improving the position of those who lack the advantages which they possess.

In this great work the Queen has taken an appropriate part. Her official life has been one of devoted application to the duties it involved. She has never strained the Constitution of the country. She has brought to the interpretation of it and to its application ceaseless goodwill and growing experience. Her Throne is the most stable in Europe. The policy of her Government never disturbs the balance of the political forces over the action of which she presides. This fact is due not merely to mechanism, but to political tact and wisdom. We have only to look across the Channel, at the present moment, to see how a misconception of duty on the part of the supreme authority of the State may shake to its foundation the political edifice with which it happens to be identified. The reigning Sovereign of these Realms is not the representative of a Party but of the People. She has been and is above all factions, and hence the recurrence of the day when she ascended the Throne, though no less than forty years have passed meanwhile, brings with it a grateful recognition on the part of her subjects, enhanced rather than diminished by the lapse of years.

Mr. Charles John Herries, C.B., has been appointed chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Sir William H. Stephenson, K.C.B., who retires, having completed a period of fifty years in the service of her Majesty.

Several inaccurate versions of the settlement effected in the Great Devonshire will suit of Cresswell and Others v. Walrond having been published, the *Exeter Gazette* has authority for stating that these are the exact terms agreed to:—Mr. Henry Walrond is to have the estate on payment of the following sums:—To Mr. Alleyne (legatee), £10,000; to Mr. Frederick Burrow, solicitor, and one of the executors, £2000; to the Rev. R. Cresswell (legatee), £500; to Miss Chaytor (legatee), £2000; to Mrs. Snell (annuitant), £2000; to Miss Harriet Walrond (sister of Mr. H. Walrond), £10,000; to Lady Janet Walrond (mother of Mr. H. Walrond), £1100 a year for her life; the mortgages on the estate, amounting to about £19,000; and all the costs of the suit, amounting to many thousands of pounds.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present on Saturday last at the christening of the child of Dr. Prophit, the Queen's Commissioner, who received the name of Leopold. The Rev. A. Campbell of Crathie, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have made excursions to the Glassalt Shiel, to Loch Callater, to the Linn of Dee, and other picturesque places.

Brevet Major J. M. Leith, 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, commanding the detachment at Ballater, with Lieutenant Gordon L. C. Money and Lieutenant James H. Hunt, were invited to luncheon at the castle yesterday week, and were received by her Majesty afterwards. Lady Cecilia Hay has been on a visit to her Majesty. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners has left the castle.

The fortieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated with the usual honours on Wednesday.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, N.B., to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, deceased.

The first state ball was given yesterday (Friday) at Buckingham Palace; the second will take place on Wednesday, July 11. The first state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, and the second on Friday, July 6.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and the Duke of Cambridge, visited Wellington College on Monday. The Prince and Princess, with their children, returned to Marlborough House from East-hampstead Park, near Bracknell. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Teck also visited their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade at the Criterion. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Victoria, visited the Royal Horticultural Show at South Kensington. Her Royal Highness afterwards distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors. Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner in honour of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, at which the Duke of Cambridge and a large party were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, was in attendance. The Prince and Princess have visited the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at their hotel. The new ship Warspite, given by the Government to the Marine Society as a training-ship for boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, was inaugurated on Thursday by the Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by their two sons.

The Prince has written to Lord Aberdare expressing a hope that the Royal Horticultural Society will aid in promoting a due representation of British horticulture at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil drove to Kew Gardens on Thursday week, returning to Claridge's Hotel to breakfast with the Empress; after which he visited the British Museum; next paid a visit to Dean Stanley, at the Deanery, Westminster; then went to the Royal Aquarium; and, after a drive along the Thames Embankment, returned to Claridge's Hotel to dinner; after which, accompanied by the Empress, he went to Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Emperor visited the Zoological Society's Gardens at seven o'clock the next morning, and afterwards drove to the Crystal Palace, and on his return inspected the Dulwich Gallery. After dining at Claridge's Hotel, their Imperial Majesties went to Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Saturday at eight o'clock the Emperor visited Siemens's telegraph cable-works at Woolwich, returning to the hotel to breakfast with the Empress, after which he inspected the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, and in the evening their Imperial Majesties went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

On Sunday morning the Emperor walked in Kensington Gardens and visited the Brazilian Minister in Grosvenor-gardens, returning to Claridge's to breakfast. Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine service at the French Chapel in George-street, Portman-square, and afterwards visited Sir Richard Wallace's mansion in Manchester-square, and Buckingham Palace, and then went to the Royal Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park.

On Monday at half-past seven the Emperor drove to London Bridge, where he embarked on board Dr. Siemens's steamer and proceeded to Millwall and paid a visit to the frigate at present being built for his navy; and afterwards visited the Observatory at Greenwich, the Naval Museum, and the Seamen's Hospital. After lunching at the Ship Hotel he visited Mr. Penn's engineering factory at Greenwich. The Empress attended the marriage of Baron d'Estrella and Miss Drummond, and was present at the wedding breakfast given at his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo's residence in Grosvenor-gardens. The Emperor and Empress went to Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Tuesday the Emperor drove to Battersea Park and returned to breakfast incognito at the Pall Mall Restaurant. He passed the forenoon at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards accompanied the Empress to the Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington; after which he visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Their Imperial Majesties dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Emperor drove to the Alexandra Palace, and was conducted over the Palace and grounds by Sir Edward Lee, the manager, after which he breakfasted in the palace, and then drove to St. Thomas's Hospital, which he inspected. The Emperor and Empress were present at the afternoon performance of "Faust" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Emperor afterwards drove to Kew, and was present at Sir Joseph Hocker's garden party.

The Emperor and Empress have received at Claridge's Hotel all the Royal personages now in town and the principal members of the élite of society. They have also paid numerous visits, and have visited various commercial establishments.

Their Imperial Majesties intend to be present at the Caledonian Ball, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday next.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived on Monday, with her children, at Zarskoe Selo.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne entertained General and Mrs. Grant and a distinguished company at dinner on Saturday last at Kensington Palace.

The Duke of Connaught distributed the prizes at the Dublin University athletic sports last Saturday, in the presence of about 20,000 persons.

Prince Leopold was present, with the Duchess of Teck, on

Tuesday at a recital of Shakspeare's "Tempest," given by Mr. St. Brandram at Hertford House.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Earl and Countess Sydney on Saturday last, at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Monday at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Duke held a Levée on Tuesday at the Horse Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry on Tuesday, at Londonderry House, Park-lane.

The Duc d'Aumale left Claridge's Hotel yesterday week, on his return to Paris.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has left for a cruise to Norway in his steam-yacht Francisca, accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Churchill remain in London.

The marriage of the Hon. Eustace Vesey (9th Lancers), youngest son of the late Viscount de Vesci and the Hon. Constance Mary Lawley, third daughter of Lord Wenlock, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Algitha and the Hon. Katherine Lawley, her sisters; Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, her cousin; Miss Mary Milner, and the Ladies Alice, Katherine, and Beatrice Thynne, nieces of the bridegroom.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleyard, C. E. Emeris, to be Perpetual Curate of Troutbeck, Westmorland. Beaufort, William Augustus; Vicar of Egglestone, Durham. Bingham, Fanshawe; Sole Charge of Box, Wilts. Calvert, Arthur; Rector of Moreton. Cox, Thomas; Rector of Ideford, Devonshire. Dandy, Richard; Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire. Eddy, Stephen Ray, Vicar of Buxton; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire. Hagreen, Charles Sedley; Vicar of Long Staunton. Heaton, W. C.; Incumbent of Trinity Church, Gough-square. Hughes, Geoffrey; Chaplain of Dorking Workhouse. Lefroy, W.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Sheffield. Lloyd, John Augustus; Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts. Molinoux, Arthur Ellison; Vicar of Maiden Bradley, Wilts. Papillon, Thomas Leslie, Fellow of New College, Oxford; Oxford Preacher at her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Ram, Stopford J.; Vicar of Christ Church, Battersea. Richardson, Arthur John; Perpetual Curate of High Leigh, Cheshire. Robinson, William; Perpetual Curate of Holme, Westmorland. Smithwick, R. F. G.; Chaplain at Tabley. Swann, John Bellingham; Rector of Harleston. Travers, Charles Henry; Rural Dean of Bradford. Tudor, Richard; Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Wilts. Wace, Arthur; Rector of Haddiscoe with Toft Monks, Norfolk. Walters, John Thomas; Rector of Norton-juxta-Twyross, Leicestershire. Welsh, John William; Perpetual Curate of St. Aidan, Liverpool. Whalley, T.; Vicar of St. Alban's, Leeds. Williams, William Silvanus; Rector of Trawsfynydd, Merioneth. Woods, Frank; Vicar of All Saints.—*Guardian*.

The congé d'élire for the election of Canon Thorold to the vacant see of Rochester appears in the *London Gazette*.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated on the 14th inst. the new Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which has been erected at Rishton, Blackburn, at a cost, including the site, of £4900.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., opened on Wednesday, at Menstone-in-Wharfedale, a bazaar which has for its object the securing of a permanent endowment of the vicarage of the Church of St. John the Divine, the providing of a parsonage, and the removal of debt on the day schools.

The *Birmingham Gazette* understands that a gentleman has offered £1000 towards the endowment fund of All Saints' (Oldknow Memorial) Church, Small Heath, on condition that £500 be raised before the end of the year to meet it. For this purpose a bazaar will be held in September next.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting held yesterday week in Lambeth Palace in support of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund. The report was not of an encouraging nature, only £3262 having been subscribed in England during the year. The Archbishop made some general remarks on the relations between Church and State.

After being closed for more than twelve months, St. Mary's Church, Broughton, was reopened on the 15th inst., a new chancel having been erected, through the munificence of Alderman W. Johnson (the Mayor of Chester), at a cost of upwards of £1400, and the older portion of the church has been re-decorated. The new chancel was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes).

On the 13th inst. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. John, Baxenden, near Accrington. It is the gift of Mrs. Margaret Pilling Taylor, Moreton Hall, and has cost £7000, or together with the burial-ground and endowment, about £12,000. The church is in the Gothic style, from plans by Mr. Varley, of Blackburn, and contains a peal of bells, with 533 sittings free and unappropriated for ever. The first Incumbent is the Rev. T. D. T. Donham.

A festival service in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into this country by William Caxton, and of the jubilee of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, was held on Tuesday at St. Paul's Cathedral. The congregation was large. The prayers were intoned by Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, and Minor Canon J. V. Povah read the lessons. Before the sermon the anthem was Mendelssohn's "Festgesang," first performed at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, at Strasburg, in 1840. The anthem afterwards was Beethoven's "Hallelujah." Both were performed, with grand effect, by the full choir of the Cathedral, Dr. Stainer presiding at the organ. The Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Chaplain to her Majesty and Principal of King's College, London, was the preacher. He wound up an impressive sermon with an eloquent appeal for the Printers' Pension Fund, on behalf of which a collection was made at the doors.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one of the present session) on Monday—the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Allerton, in the parish of Wilsden, near Bingley; Leeds, St. Hilda; Penycu, in the parish of Ruabon; Plumstead, St. John the Baptist, Kent; Stepney, St. Augustine, Middlesex; and Wiltstone, near Tring. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Barmach, near Lythe, Kent; Clare, Suffolk; Eglwys Cammin, near St. Clears; Elmstead, near Ashford, Kent; Feniton, near Honiton, Devon; Golborne, near Newton-le-Willows; and Irgs, near Kendal. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards enlarging St. Andrew's Church, Chippenham, was increased. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building schools or mission churches at South Acton, Middlesex; Isleham Fen, near Soham; Littlehampton, Sussex; Old Ford, St. Mark, Middlesex; and London Docks, St. Agatha. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Augustine's, Bermondsey.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held on the 14th inst. in the Sheldonian Theatre the degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa*, was conferred upon the Right Rev. Nathaniel J. Merriman, B.A., of Brasenose College, Bishop of Grahamstown, and upon the Right Rev. Edward Steere, LL.D., Bishop of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Caius Mr. F. B. de M. Gibbon, B.A. (Second Wrangler 1877), and Mr. H. Milton, B.A. (Tenth Wrangler 1877), have been elected to Fellowships. Welsford to a scholarship of £60; and R. G. Carr to one of £60, Legg to one of £50, Coombe to one of £40, on the expiration of their open scholarships. Robertson (Rossall School) for classics, Hoffmeister (Epsom College) for natural sciences, to scholarships of £60 each.

At Queen's, Mr. F. B. Walters, B.A. (Eighth Wrangler 1877), has been elected to a Fellowship.

At King's, J. R. Harmer (Eton), C. J. Hall (Christ's Hospital), W. R. Roberts (City of London School), N. L. Hallward (Haileybury), and C. F. Crowder (Eton) have been elected to entrance scholarships.

In first examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos the following have acquitted themselves so as to deserve Honours:—J. Allen, St. John's; Bower, Trinity; Buckmaster, Downing; Cullen and Fenton, Christ's; Foster, Trinity; Fuller, B.A., Emmanuel; Greaves, B.A., Christ's; Haig, Trinity; Harrison, Christ's; Hill, Downing; Holthouse, Trinity; Houghton and Murton, B.A., St. John's; North, Sidney; Ohm, Emmanuel; Sedgwick, Trinity; E. F. Taylor; Vinter, Sidney; Wallis, St. John's; Weldon, Caius. The final examination will be held in December.

At Trinity the Whewell International Law Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—First Scholar, P. M. Lawrence, B.A., Fellow of Corpus; Second Scholar, G. F. S. Stokes. Proxime accessit, W. R. Phillips, Scholar of Trinity Hall.

Mr. Samuel Robertshaw Wilson, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Sidney Sussex.

Mr. William Napier Shaw, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Emmanuel. At Emmanuel the following Undergraduates have been elected to Scholarships and Exhibitions:—W. B. Allcock, H. G. Mackenzie, E. R. Stable, to Foundation Scholarships of £70; H. A. Pearson, J. A. Laurier, A. J. Luckham, to Thorpe Scholarships of £30; D. Adamson to an Exhibition of £40; C. D. Pridden, C. J. R. Richardson, and J. L. Nightingale, to Exhibitions of £90.

Mr. H. D. Macleod has been appointed to lecture on "Political Economy" in the University.

LONDON.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the General Examination for Women in the honorary division:—

Sara Annie Burstall, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Laura Elizabeth Cadwallader, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Emily Olivia Harcourt, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Edith Marion Obbard, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Mary Elizabeth Pailthorpe, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Florence Paine, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Henrietta Mary Selby, private study.

Yesterday week the prizes awarded by the Cambridge University examiners to the successful pupils in the London centres were distributed in the theatre of the University of London by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P.

Dr. T. H. Fraser, of Knutsford, has been elected to the chair of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Professor Christison.

A Welsh gentleman engaged in business in London, in addition to sums of £250, £2500, and £1100 (the last sum in conjunction with his brother) previously subscribed, has placed in the hands of the council of the University College of Wales a sum of money to be used in promoting agriculture in Wales.

Saturday was speech day at Rugby. Among those present were the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, Lord Leigh, and the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Temple. The prizes were distributed as follows:—The Queen's medal for historical English essay to B. R. Wise; Latin hexameters, subject "Byzantium," G. G. Wilkinson; Dr. James's prize for Greek iambs, H. W. Fowler; Latin lyrics, "Tennyson's Lotus-Eaters," H. F. Wilson; Latin prose, "Green's History of England," C. A. James; Greek prose, J. O. Hurl. Fifth form.—Latin verse, R. I. Simey; Latin prose, R. I. Simey and M. Firth; English poem, "King Alfred the Great," H. F. Wilson.

Saturday was also speech day at Wellington College, and a large company, including Earl Granville, the Bishop of Hereford, Mr. Walter, M.P., and Lieutenant-General Sir L. Simmonds, assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Queen's medal was awarded to Tindal; the Prince Consort's history prize to Atlay, ma.; and the Earl of Derby's gift, to Haines, ma. The list of honours gained during the past academical year showed that among many other successes three old Old Wellingtonians had been placed in the first class of the classical tripos.

The annual Commemoration Day of King's College was celebrated on Wednesday. Services were held in the chapel in the morning, and after service a large number of the friends of the council partook of luncheon in the large hall of the college—Canon Barry, the Principal, presiding.

The scholarships at Marlborough College have been adjudged as follows:—To senior scholarships—A. L. Davies, R. F. Cholmeley, and H. L. Callendar (Ireland)—all of Marlborough College. To junior scholarships—H. Brinton, Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen; L. T. Hobhouse, A. H. Hawkins, and E. N. Gardiner, Marlborough College; T. G. R. Mackenzie, Mr. Wilkinson's, Durham Down, Bristol; M. L. Davies, Marlborough College; and W. G. Stokes, Mr. Waterfield's. Elected to free nominations—A. H. H. Maclean, Mr. Lloyd's, Winchfield; A. D. Innes, Mr. Marshall's, Benges, Hertford; K. F. Wood, Mr. Maclaren's, Oxford; and E. C. C. Firth, Preston Grammar School.

The Second Mastership of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, vacant by the promotion of Mr. J. L. Ward, M.A., to the Head Mastership of Burnley School, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. T. A. Stoodley, M.A., Assistant Master, late Scholar of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

The annual Wykehamist dinner was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Justice Lopes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside at the midsummer examination, recitations, giving of prizes, &c., of the British Orphan Asylum pupils at Slough, to-day.

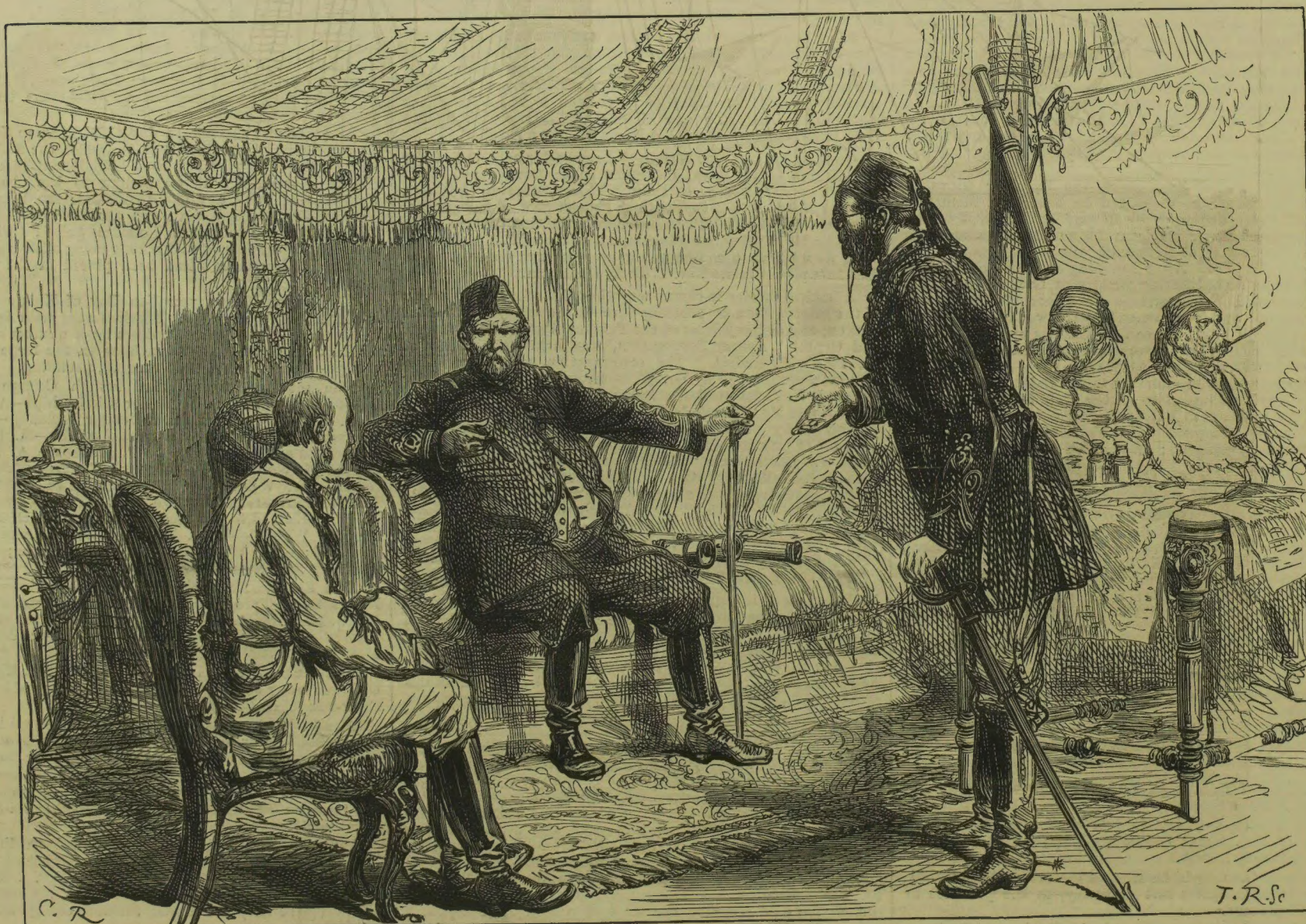
The new scheme for Rochester Cathedral Grammar School, as modified on the representations of the Dean and Chapter, has been finally approved by the Charity Commissioners and the Committee of Council on Education.

The new Independent College erected on the slopes of Heaton, near Lister Park, Manningham, Bradford, was opened on Wednesday, and at the same time the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, formerly of Aberdeen, was installed as the new Principal. Including the site, the cost of the new college will be about £21,000.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TURKS STORING CARTRIDGES IN A MOSQUE AT RUSTCHUK.

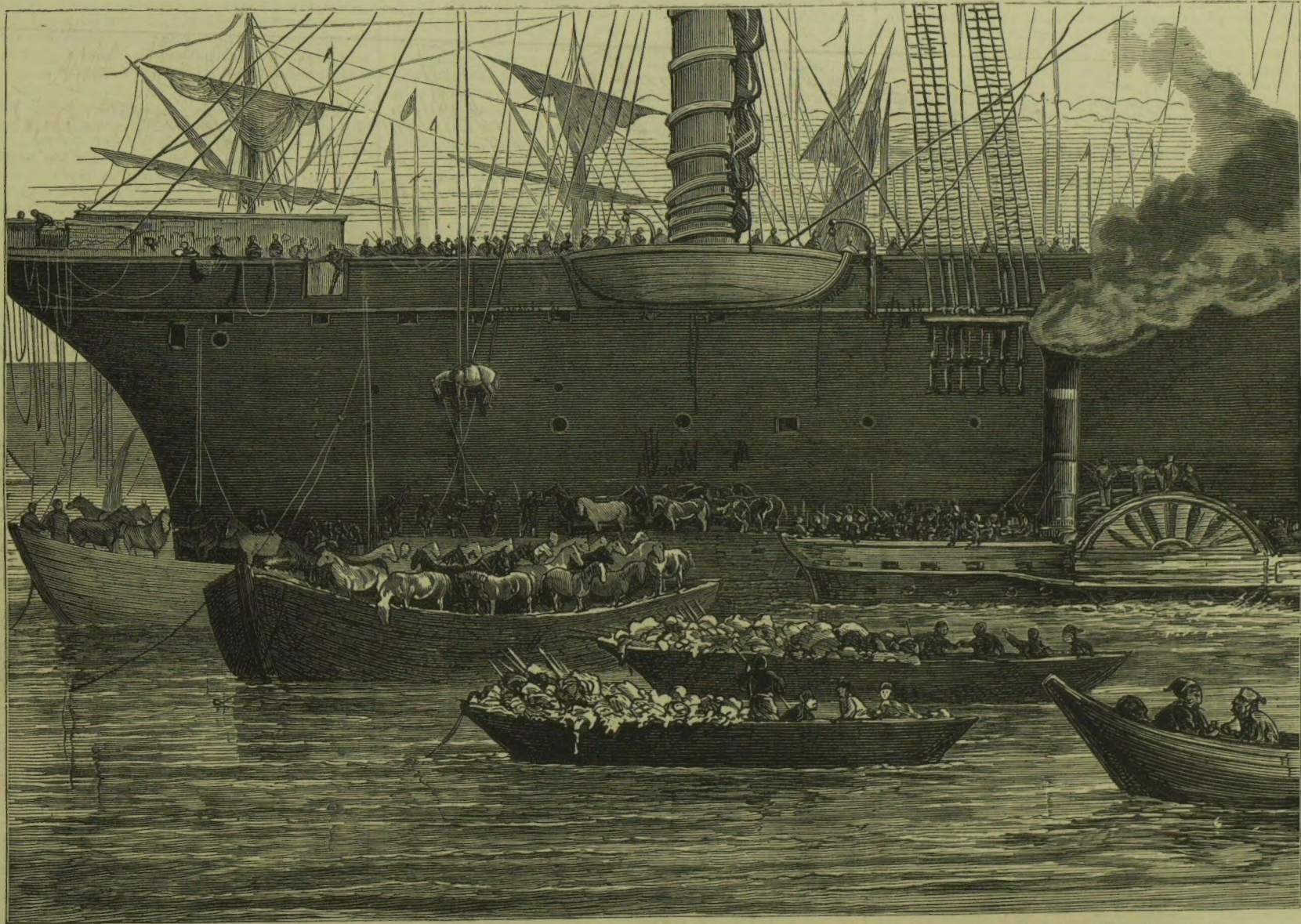


OUR ARTIST INTRODUCED TO THE TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SHUMLA.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



A TURKISH MONITOR AND THE BATTERY OF HYDAR BABA RETURNING THE RUSSIAN FIRE AT RUSTCHUK.



SHIPPING HORSES AT CONSTANTINOPLE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

THE WAR.

Our Special Artists in Roumania, but especially at Ploesti, the Russian military head-quarters and temporary residence of the Emperor Alexander II., as well as those on the Turkish side at Rustchuk, at Widdin, at Shumla, and at Varna, the principal fortresses in Bulgaria, and one more at Constantinople, have supplied a great variety of sketches to furnish this week's Illustrations of the War. We must speak more particularly of the largest Engraving, which presents a fine general view of the town and fortifications of Widdin, and the Turkish encampments in its neighbourhood, with a long stretch of the right bank of the Danube, seen from the opposite Roumanian batteries on the heights above Kalafat, on the left bank of that river. The point of view is shown in the foreground at the extreme left, upon the knoll or cliff where the "Prince Charles Battery" has been erected, and where a Turkish shell has just pitched and burst, scattering a party of soldiers who had been sitting at dinner there. The suburban villas and public gardens attached to the town of Kalafat are seen immediately below this higher ground. Beyond these houses, in the middle distance, spreads the wide expanse of water, where the swollen Danube has overflowed its banks and has inundated those meadows on the Roumanian side. A few islands are left uncovered by this spacious flood. On the tongue of a projecting lowland, just below Kalafat, which appears to the left hand in our Engraving, is an unfinished Roumanian battery, designed to command the passage of the river, and to prevent the Turkish gun-boats coming up to Widdin. Now let the reader cast his eyes farther, to the opposite shore, and behold the exact situation of the Turkish fortress and town, and of all that surrounds it on that side. The distance of the opposite river-bank from the Kalafat heights is about 2700 yards. Widdin has been frequently described in this Journal, as its position, near the termination of the line of the Timok on the Eastern frontier of Servia, was of great importance in the campaign of last year. Its most conspicuous features, in this distant view, are the old square castle, built at the water's edge, behind which is the smoking chimney of a steam factory and bakery for army biscuits; a sufficient number of minarets or turrets of mosques; a few large warehouses, and many low dwelling-houses forming the insignificant streets. The fortifications of Widdin consist, on the land side, of two concentric lines of works. The outer one, which incloses the whole town, is formed of a simple parapet of earth, having a command of nine feet, a thickness of twelve, and ditches nine feet deep. This parapet is flanked by eleven redoubts, placed from five to six hundred yards apart, and intended to be armed with six guns each. The two extreme redoubts, known as Fort Jeldis and Fort Adjab, which rest upon the Danube, are stronger than the others, and have revetted escarps. The inner enclosure is of a more formidable trace, consisting of seven bastioned fronts with revetted escarps and counterscarps. Between this inner and outer line there is a belt of considerable width, which is only partially built over, and which has frequently, in the absence of an outer girdle of detached forts, served the Turkish armies as an intrenched camp. Of late, it is stated, much energy has been displayed in improving the outer enceinte. It being impossible to construct a regular covered way, owing to the absence of a glacis, which again could not be thrown up by reason of the low command of the parapet, a *chemin-des-rondes* has been cut in the counterscarp to afford additional security against surprise. The powder-magazines have been rendered bomb-proof by heaping up earth upon them, and the terre-pleine of both enceintes has been protected as much as possible against enfilade fire by the construction of traverses. The riverside forts and batteries are very clearly shown in our Artist's sketch, with the outer portion of the town extending far down the river, to the islands on the left-hand side of this View. Towards the right-hand side is seen the powder-magazine, amidst the woods outside the town; three separate camps of Turkish soldiery occupy the hills behind. The distant range of the Balkan mountains, on the eastern frontier of Bulgaria, are beheld shutting out the valley of the Timok and the Servian town of Saichar, which was captured and pillaged by the Turks last year. It is now thought likely enough that a portion of the Russian army will, after all, cross the Danube somewhere above Widdin, by an unopposed passage into Servia, and will then march in a southeasterly direction to enter Bulgaria, evading Widdin and the other Turkish Danubian fortresses. A very few days will probably either confirm or dissipate this expectation of the approaching campaign.

The reception of the Emperor of Russia in the railway station at Ploesti, where he is ceremonially invited to partake of bread and wine as a most illustrious guest of the Roumanian nation, while three dignified ecclesiastics of the Orthodox Eastern Church bestow on his august person their most solemn religious benediction, is shown in our front page. His Imperial Majesty stands, in military uniform, but with his right hand laid upon his heart in a reverential attitude, while the sword at his side is gently touched by his other hand, as he seems to feel a deep sense of the awfulness of his position, having come to Roumania upon such an errand. The little bald-headed gentleman, with spectacles and moustache, wearing a broad ribbon and cross on his breast, is Mr. Cogelniceanu, the Prime Minister of the Roumanian Principality, who is next to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, its ruler, chiefly responsible for aiding and abetting this war against Turkey. The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army on the Danube, stands close behind his Majesty; the Czarevitch, and another of the Grand Dukes, are present with him; and Prince Gortschakoff, the veteran Russian statesman, Chancellor of the Empire and director of its foreign policy, is the feeble old man in plain civilian dress, with spectacles on nose, who hovers outside the Imperial family circle. We borrow, from the *Daily News* of last Thursday, a portion of a recent letter, in which one of its many clever and popular War Correspondents thus describes the personalities of the Imperial head-quarters at Ploesti:—

"Simplicity itself characterises the habits and doings of the great men of the Russian head-quarters and of the Court now at head-quarters. The Emperor dwells in a pretty seven-roomed villa. (A journalistic friend of mine boasts with truth that he lives next door to the Czar of all the Russias.) General Nepokoitschitzky, the chief of the staff, may be met at any time walking between his own quarters and those occupied by the Grand Duke Commanding-in-Chief, unattended even by an aide-de-camp, and with a great bundle of papers under his arm. Every passer-by may see Prince Gortschakoff sitting out in the open air on the raised doorstep of his house, under the shade of the shrubs growing there in pots, stooping languidly over one of the novels which are said to engross so much of his time. The Grand Duke Nicholas leaves his quarters and walks with his personal staff through the streets to a school-house, the large room of which is used as the head-quarter mess. The other day, while dining in the garden of the Hotel Brofft, I noticed three young staff officers sitting by a little table. The waiter desired to serve them; they wished to dine, but were anxious to do so in one of the pretty bosquets, and would wait till one was vacant, which

was not then the case. They waited some time, and then fell heirs to the bosquet, and, let us hope, enjoyed there Mr. Brofft's excellent cheer. An officer who happened casually to join me pointed out one of the three as the Grand Duke Nicholas the younger, the son of the Commander-in-Chief and the nephew of the Emperor. Having dined, the little party went quietly off to the theatre, none of the house of Brofft being aware who was the distinguished guest. The same afternoon six staff officers walked into the garden of the same hotel and demanded of Müller the accommodation of six bed-chambers for the night. The house was full, but Müller knew three of the officers as previous customers, and told these he would strain a point to provide for them. They accepted the accommodation; the other three went away to find quarters elsewhere. One of them, who was carrying his own hand-bag, was the Archduke Vladimir, and his Imperial Highness ultimately achieved a bed-room on the third floor of the Hotel des Boulevards. It cannot certainly be said of Russian staff officers that they are sycophants.

"While I waited at the Ploesti station there came from the waiting-room to a carriage of a train bound east an old General, somewhat feeble of step, yet of noble stature and soldierly mien. The veteran bore a historic name. It was his grandfather who, himself the commander of an army, headed, standard in hand, the forlorn hope which stormed Ismail in 1790, falling on to the task with the fell war cry, 'Brothers, no quarter to-day, for our bread is scarce!' It was the same grim Suwaroff who dispatched to Empress Katharine the celebrated laconic despatch, 'Mother, Ismail is at your feet!' The father of the veteran Suwaroff of to-day was drowned at a little place called Remnik, in Wallachia, when Kutosoff's army was returning from the siege of Rustchuk. His son, who was but a boy when his father perished, had raised at Remnik a monument to his memory, and when I saw him was starting on a pilgrimage to his father's grave. He holds no command, and is at present with the army as one of the closest personal friends of the Emperor."

The same Artist of this Journal who contributes the sketch of the arrival of Alexander II. at Ploesti, and who proceeded to Kalafat on purpose to get the view of Widdin above described, underwent some days before, on the road near Oltenitza, an interesting little bit of personal experience. He was, accompanied by two other Special Correspondents of different newspapers, walking about on the Roumanian banks of the Danube between one Russian guardhouse and another, when they were assailed, in crossing a piece of open ground, by a sharp fire of breechloading rifles from a Turkish post on the opposite side at a distance of not more than 1500 paces. The awkward situation of the party is frankly portrayed in his sketch, which has been thought worthy of putting before our readers, that they may see what risks and perils the unwelcome servants of the press, using no more deadly weapons than pen and pencil, do not shrink from incurring to provide for the entertainment of ladies and gentlemen still living at home in ease; and they will be disposed, we hope, to join with us in thankfulness for the escape of our faithful "Special" from such obvious danger of his life.

On the other side, with the Turkish army in Bulgaria, a well-known "Special" of the *Illustrated London News* has been detained but too long at Rustchuk, endeavouring to procure the needed facilities for going all along the line of defensive military operations. He adds yet two or three more sketches to his previous Illustrations of Rustchuk in time of war. The most characteristic incident, though one which we should not have expected, is that of the Mohammedan soldiers carrying boxes of cartridges to be stored in a mosque. Another of his sketches at Rustchuk gives a very good idea of the Turkish artillerymen working a battery (the Haidar Baba Battery) in aid of a Turkish monitor or turreted gun-boat, against the Russian batteries at Giurgevo, on the opposite bank of the Danube. Our Artist succeeded at length, with a great deal of perseverance, in obtaining a personal audience of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha. This interview took place at Shumla, and is the tent scene which forms the subject of one of our Artist's minor sketches. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has our thanks for granting the ordinary permission to our representative, and no further comment is required. The figure of Abdul Kerim Pasha, comfortably seated on a roomy cushioned divan or sofa, and smoking a long cigar, but with staff in hand, ready to start up and walk through his camp, or to make use of the large double field-glass that lies beside him, will be recognised at the first glance. The Turkish officer, Aziz Pasha, who is represented standing, and turning with a courteous bow from the Commander-in-Chief to the English traveller, is evidently performing the act of a personal introduction. There is no lack of courtesy and friendly professions among the higher official personages of Turkey in their dealings with European visitors. The remaining War Illustrations of this week do not stand in need of additional comment. Tuldscha, on the Lower Danube, is a town of the Dobrukscha, nearly opposite the Russian fortress of Ismail, and fifty miles below Galatz; it is not at all likely to be the place for the Russians to attempt a crossing. The great sea-coast fortress of Varna, on the Black Sea, is probably the strongest military position in the Turkish Empire when backed with a superior naval force, but it has been repeatedly described; and our Artist there has shown the Egyptian troops employed in different manners. The shipping of horses for the Asiatic campaign on board the Turkish Government steam-ship Medjidieh, in the Golden Horn of the harbour at Constantinople, was rather a curious sight. Among these horses were some of the finest saddle-horses and carriage-horses, one pair valued at 600 gs., belonging to wealthy Pashas, and put in requisition for the military service. It would be distressing, we fancy, to see the beautiful and high-bred pets of a choice stable yoked to drag an Armenian waggon up the rugged sides of the mountains, between the port of Trebizond and Erzeroum or Kars. But the ways of warfare, in these Eastern lands, are extremely harsh and severe; perhaps there are few men who are really merciful, either to man or beast, in the most peaceful times, though enjoined by their Koran to the practice of that virtue.

There is actually nothing to be reported since last week of the military movements or preparations on the Danube, but many rumours have been current, for a day or two, concerning the Russian intentions to attempt a crossing at one place or another. The Emperor of Russia has received, at Bucharest, a visit from Prince Milan of Servia, who has since returned to Belgrade; and there is some talk now of Servia being allowed to join, at least passively, in the war against Turkey. The Turks in Herzegovina, after relieving their fortress of Nicsich, have suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Montenegrins, in an endeavour to march southward, across Montenegro, to the Sultan's Albanian territory. It is said that 2000 of the Turkish troops were slain.

In Asia Minor, or rather in Armenia, there have been some actions of considerable importance. On Friday and Saturday of last week near Zeidikan and Delibaba, the Turks were defeated in severe conflicts, witnessed by the English military commissioners, Sir Arnold Kemball and Captain Norman. The Turkish commander, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, is thought to be

in a precarious situation. Meantime, the Russian siege of Kars is more closely pressed; the town has been bombarded several days, and an attempt has been made to storm Fort Tahmasp, on the heights commanding the town; but it seems to have met with a repulse. The Sultan goes to Adrianople on Monday next.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has proceeded with his programme promptly. When the Chambers met at Versailles last Saturday the Duc de Broglie read the Marshal's message asking the Senate to assent to an immediate dissolution, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

In the Chamber of Deputies the sitting was, as was anticipated, a stormy one. The Marshal's message, which repeated his refusal to be the instrument of Radical doctrines, was followed by a tumultuous debate on the composition of the Cabinet. Amid unceasing uproar, the President of the Interior, M. de Fourtou, hurled the bitterest invectives at the Republican majority. "All reconciliation," he said, "is impossible. You say we have not your confidence; we reply that you have not ours." One result of the debate is to place the Marshal and M. Thiers more clearly face to face as rival candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. M. de Fourtou was boasting that the present Ministry sprang from the National Assembly of 1871, "the pacificator of the country and the liberator of the territory." "Voilà le libérateur du territoire" was the unanimous cry of the Left, rising and pointing to M. Thiers, who bowed his white head amid thunders of applause. This is the reply of the Republicans to Marshal MacMahon, when he asks France to return representatives "who will promise to second" him. M. Gambetta wound up the debate, after struggling for two hours in the tribune amid constant shrieking, hissing, and other disturbance. His reference to power being at present in "suspicious hands" roused the angry feeling of the Right to fever heat. M. Paris, the Minister of Public Works, sprang forward to the tribune with a threatening air; forward dashed the Left and the Right; but what seemed an impending fight terminated in confusion, which was allayed by the ushers.

On Monday the storm had somewhat abated. The Duc Decazes, whose retention of the Foreign Portfolio has added much strength to the Government, urged that no change in France's foreign policy had been introduced by the new Ministry. The chief incident of the day was the refusal of the Right to listen to M. Ferry after he had said that to make the Constitution work loyally would suffice. It was only at the urgent request of the Ministry that, after twenty minutes of uproar, he was allowed to finish his speech.

The proceedings in the public sitting of the Senate on Monday possessed no significance.

On behalf of the united groups of the Left, the Comte de Choiseul, at Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber, presented an order of the day ending with a declaration that the Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House, which passed to the order of the day. This was voted by 363 against 153. M. Louis Blanc and M. Léon Renault were among the speakers.

Ministers suffered another defeat on Thursday. The Chamber of Deputies by 354 against 160 rejected the Ministerial request for the immediate discussion of the bill for direct contributions.

The Senate met on Wednesday, but the expected debate on the question of the dissolution did not take place. A report was presented from the bureaux in favour of dissolution, but the discussion thereupon was adjourned.

Marshal MacMahon has declined the decoration the Pope had sent him of Grand Officer of the Order of Pius IX.

Two men have been condemned, one to four and the other to two months' imprisonment, and each to pay a fine of 100f., for having spoken disparagingly of the Marshal-President.

At the funeral in Paris yesterday week of the late M. Adam, the Republican Senator, a large number of deputies were present, including M. Victor Hugo, M. Louis Blanc, and M. Gambetta. The crowd of spectators was very great, but no demonstration took place. M. Victor Hugo and M. Emmanuel Arago said a few words over the grave.

ITALY.

The Senate, having approved of the Budgets of the Departments of Justice, Marine, Commerce, Public Works, and Instruction, has adjourned.

Pilgrims from Canada, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic were received yesterday week at the Vatican by the Pope. The Canadians presented the Pope with a mitre studded with gems and a purse of 100,000f. Several deputations were received by his Holiness on Saturday.

The police have succeeded in arresting three individuals who, on April 4, assaulted and robbed Captain Edward Walter, an Englishman. The prisoners have confessed their guilt.

HOLLAND.

On Wednesday the funeral of the late Queen took place. Among the flowers placed upon the coffin was a wreath of white roses sent by Queen Victoria. There was a very large number of spectators. The King and his son were much affected when the coffin was lowered into the grave.

PORTUGAL.

A Royal proclamation was issued at Lisbon on Saturday declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the present war.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin for Ems on Friday evening, the 15th inst. Before going he drove to Potsdam, and lunched with the Duchess of Edinburgh. A dinner party was given that night by the Crown Prince and Princess in honour of the Duchess, who left for St. Petersburg the next evening.

A monument in marble is being erected in the Thiergarten of Berlin to the memory of Queen Louise, the consort of Frederick William III.

The English Government has appointed a naval attaché for Eastern Europe, assigning Berlin as his ordinary residence.

The election of a member of the German Parliament for the fifth district of Berlin has resulted in the return of Herr Zimmermann (Progressist) by 6246 votes. His opponent, Herr Kopell, a Social Democrat, obtained 3217 votes.

GREECE.

Military preparations are being actively pushed forward, in accordance with the policy of the Government, which was explained in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by the Minister of Justice. The Cabinet concurs with the King respecting the necessity of expediting the national armaments.

AMERICA.

The United States troops engaged in suppressing the Indian rising in the Idaho territory have had an engagement with the Indians, in which six soldiers and one of the chiefs were killed. The Indians were reported to be massacring the white settlers, and the Government had been asked to send more troops.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Special advices from the Transvaal announce that the

Queen's birthday was celebrated throughout the country with much enthusiasm. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has been sworn in as Administrator.

The Cape Parliament was opened on May 25 by Sir Bartle Frere, whose speech on the occasion was occupied with matters of internal interest. The Ministry have submitted their minutes on Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill. They are in favour of the Union under one Legislature rather than by confederation.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, has received the following telegram, dated Adelaide, June 18:—"Parliament opened on May 31. Session excellent. Arrived, Airlie, all well, with 463 emigrants."

The death of Mr. John Fairfax, proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, is announced.

Mdlle. Ethelka Gerster gave a representation at Berlin on Saturday last for the benefit of the poor. One of the largest amounts ever obtained in the German capital was the result.

The name of Mr. William Calder Marshall, R.A., has been added to the Royal Commission appointed to represent British and colonial exhibitors at the Paris International Exhibition.

The Maltese people should be flush of small change. The annual report on the Mint shows that in the year 1876 there were coined 162,000 pieces of bronze money of the nominal value of one third of a farthing each. They were coined for Malta, where they are legally current.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointments of Sir Anthony Musgrave to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies; and of Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.

M. Henri de Tourville, who was sent from this country to Austria on an extradition warrant, was brought up for trial on Monday at the Court House of Botzen, a small manufacturing town in the Tyrol, on the charge of having murdered his wife Madeleine, who was an Englishwoman. He has been before the English police courts on the same charge.

The international conference at Berne upon the question of resuming the works in the St. Gothard Tunnel has fixed the sum required to complete the undertaking at 40,000,000*fr.*, of which they propose that Germany should contribute 10,000,000*fr.*, Italy 10,000,000*fr.*, Switzerland 8,000,000*fr.*, and the company 12,000,000*fr.* Some illustrations of the St. Gothard Railway Tunnel works are given at page 597, and the following page contains an article on the subject.

Professor Nordenskjöld's great expedition, for which a vessel has already been chartered at the price of 150,000 crowns, is to leave Gothenburg in June, 1878. It is to circumnavigate the whole of Asia through the Polar Sea, the Behring Straits, along the east and south coast of Asia, and to return to Europe through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, in the autumn of 1879. King Oscar has contributed 50,000 crowns towards the expedition. The principal expense of the expedition will be borne by Mr. Dickson, a merchant of Gothenburg.

Mr. David Gill, F.R.A.S., accompanied by his wife, started yesterday week, in the mail steam-ship *Balmoral Castle*, from Dartmouth, for Ascension Isle, for the purpose of observing the approaching opposition of the planet Mars. He takes with him a large number of instruments, specially made for the purpose, in addition to the large heliometer constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Son, of York, for Lord Lindsay, who has generously lent the instrument for his use. Out of their somewhat slender means the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society have granted £500 towards the expenses.

The greater part of St. John's, New Brunswick, has been destroyed by a conflagration which broke out at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at York Point. The fire, being fanned by a strong north-westerly wind, swept over the business portion of the city, from King-street south and east to the water's edge, together with the shipping at the docks. The buildings destroyed include the Custom House, the Victoria and Royal Hotels, the Academy of Music, all the banks except one, the public schools, Trinity and St. Andrew's Churches, the Methodist chapel, the City Hall, and all the newspaper and telegraph offices. All the wholesale and nearly all the retail houses and several ships have also been burned. Five men and two children are reported killed.

A Bradford paper merchant named Hartley and a man named Hardacre, his clerk, have been fined in large sums—amounting in the aggregate to more than £2000—for importing smuggled tobacco from Hamburg. In default of payment, they have been ordered to be imprisoned during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Right Hon. W. H. Tighe has handed £2000 to the Representative Body of the Irish Church, to be invested on behalf of the needy and deserving clergymen of the diocese of Ossory, according to the judgment of the Bishop. Mrs. Roe, the widow of the late Mr. George Roe, an eminent merchant, has also bequeathed £3000 to the Church. The entire bequests of this lady amounted to over £22,000.

In a breach-of-promise case heard in Dublin on Wednesday a verdict of £200 was given against Mrs. Mulligan, lately Verschoye, the widow of a Captain in the Army. The lady was possessed of £600 a year and a handsome residence near Dublin, named Roebuck Hall. The plaintiff was a butcher named Knowles, to whom she had engaged herself after a casual meeting on a steamer between Dublin and Liverpool. She, however, married her present husband, a dealer in publications and a Post Office clerk.

It is but recently that events on the Danube have made us realise the power of the torpedo; and now our confidence is still further shaken by serious doubts as to the capacity of our naval architects. The inflexible, which was supposed to be our best type of a man-of-war, is said to be likely to repeat the disaster of the Captain should either of her unarmoured ends be shot away. Such is Mr. Reed's opinion; but the naval constructors of the Admiralty assure us that they retain their confidence in the ship's stability.

A thanksgiving service for the improvements recently effected in Harold's-cross church, Dublin, and in connection with the completion of the memorial to the late lamented Colonel Meadows Taylor, of Indian and literary celebrity, was held last week. The memorial consists of four magnificent stained-glass windows by Mayer and Co., of Munich and London, and a beautiful organ. A mural tablet has the following inscription:—"This tablet, together with four memorial windows and a choir organ, are erected as a slight expression of the very great regard felt for the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., of Old Court, Harold's Cross, by those who loved and admired him. He was an accomplished scholar, a gifted author, an able administrator, a gentle ruler, a valiant soldier, a faithful friend. He died at Mentone, May 13, 1876, in the sixty-seventh year of his age."

The Extra Supplement.

"A SPANISH FRUIT-SELLER."

This picture, by the French artist, P. A. Cot, was exhibited in the Salon des Beaux Arts at Paris; and our Engraving is copied from one of Messrs. Goupil and Co.'s photographs, by their permission. Every traveller in Spain has seen fine examples of robust female beauty among the class of persons usually employed in this kind of out-door trade, in the streets of Madrid and Seville and other cities of that kingdom. Many writers have expended a good deal of emphatic language in praise of the natural advantages of womanhood in the undegenerate part of the ancient races inhabiting those sunny regions of Southern Europe. Their black eyes and copious hair, their superb glances, their complexion, limbs, and gestures have been commended to the admiration of the connoisseur in physical charms of humanity; and the painter has been sent, again and again, to seek his models beyond either the Alps or the Pyrenees, if he would appeal successfully to certain accepted standards of taste. This picture is, perhaps, as likely to meet with approval as most of the others representing subjects of that class, and it will, therefore, please some of our readers enough to justify its reproduction for our Extra Supplement.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Admiral Rous, which occurred at about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, will occasion the greatest grief among all classes of racing men; and even those who have no sympathy with our great "national sport" must ever regard with reverence the memory of him who has for so many years taken the leading part in all matters connected with the turf. His little faults, his somewhat dictatorial manner, and his occasionally headstrong letters, are forgotten, and we can only remember his devotion to, and his untiring labours for, the best and highest interests of racing, and his long life of unsullied honour, which so nobly proved—the proverb to the contrary notwithstanding—that a man may touch pitch and yet be undefiled. It is needless to say much of his long series of triumphs as a handicapper, are they not written in every volume of the "Racing Calendar" for many a long year past! and if he was, perhaps, somewhat easily hoodwinked as to the merits of a horse that had been pulled once or twice for his especial benefit, it was only one more proof of the noble nature of the man, who found it so hard to believe that a series of dirty actions could be performed for the sake of getting off a few pounds in a City and Suburban or a Cesarewitch. It was in 1821 that the Admiral, then a Lieutenant, became possessed of his first racehorse, a mare called *Maeotis*, with whom he won two or three matches. Then followed *Souvenir* and *The Crutch*, the latter of whom won no less than eleven out of thirteen matches; and the successes of *Barwig*, *Lioness*, *Squirrel*, *Nicholas*, *Fox*, *Lady Eleanor*, &c., in the same line of business gave ample testimony to the Admiral's wonderful proficiency, even at that early period, in the art of "putting them together." In 1838 he was elected a steward of the Jockey Club, and in 1840 became confederate with the Duke of Bedford. For some years past the harlequin jacket has rarely been seen in public, though on a few occasions Fordham has donned it for a match, in which he has seldom indeed proved second best. Admiral Rous's "Handbook on the Laws of Racing" is the standard work in all turf disputes; and no man ever gave more complete satisfaction as an arbitrator, his decisions, even when unofficial, being generally accepted as final. He was scarcely radical enough as a reformer to please everyone; but it must be remembered that the members of the Jockey Club are greatly divided in opinion, and a dictatorship, like that assumed by Lord George Bentinck, would not be tolerated for a moment in these days. We have no hesitation in saying that we do not think a second Admiral Rous can be found, and, though his mantle may be worn more or less worthily, we feel sure that each succeeding year will only prove more and more fully that "none but himself can be his parallel." Some further particulars of Admiral Rous will be found in our Obituary column.

A continuance of the splendid weather with which we have been favoured of late rendered the success of the Cup day at Ascot an assured fact, and we never remember to have seen so many people present as on last Thursday week. The Royal party, for once in a way, were a little late, and the usual state procession up the course did not take place until some minutes after the time fixed for the first race. The meeting of Springfield and Rob Roy over the Old Mile excited considerable interest, as the distance was further than Mr. Houldsworth's magnificent colt generally travels, and it was thought that Rob Roy might be enabled to cut him down. However, contrary to general expectation, Springfield at once dashed to the front, and, coming along at a good pace, had Rob Roy in hopeless trouble a long way from home, and won with ridiculous ease. As there are so many valuable prizes to be won over short courses, Mr. Houldsworth is doubtless wise to confine his colt to "sprinting;" but from the style in which he invariably finishes, as well as from his stout breeding, we feel sure that Springfield would not be out of place in cup races. The New Stakes fell to Bellicent, by *Cremorne*—*Lynette*, one of the only three two-year-olds by Mr. Savile's promising young sire; and then came the Cup, for which a field of six was made up by the unexpected appearance of the Duke of Hamilton's pair, *Wild Tommy* and *Sugarloaf*. The former has, unfortunately, turned roarer; and as *Coomassie* was out of her course, and *Controversy* out of form, the race was, in reality, a mere match between *Petrarch* and *Skylark*. The former, who never looked better in his life, was intrusted to the handling of Cannon, as *Custance* was wanted for *Wild Tommy*; and, though he showed a little temper at the Hotel turn, and made a slight attempt to bolt to the stables, he ran kindly enough afterwards, and defeated *Skylark* with great ease by four lengths. He has thus more than confirmed his victory in the St. Leger, and, as he is evidently a thorough stayer, will not prove a dear purchase to Lord Lonsdale, even at such a long price as £10,000. *Placida* came out for the third time during the week in a Triennial on the Friday, and made a fearful exhibition of *Touchet*; indeed, she beat him so much more easily than Rob Roy did over the same distance, that we are inclined to think that the Oaks form is superior to the Derby; and it is much to be regretted that Mr. Pulteney's beautiful filly is not engaged in the Leger. As *Petrarch* is by no means an everyday horse, Lord Lonsdale very wisely withdrew him from the *Alexandra Plate*; and Lord Falmouth was equally merciful to *Skylark*, who had already run two severe races during the week. With these two out of the way, *Coltness* was backed against the field. *Bersaglier* was also greatly fancied; but, though he made all the running until reaching the distance, he had not an effort left when *Coltness* challenged, and was defeated by eight lengths. *Skylark* has twice this season beaten *Coltness* very easily, so the result of this race still further enhances the merits of *Petrarch's* victory in the Gold Cup.

Respect for the memory of Admiral Rous induced many of

the leading patrons of the turf to absent themselves from the Windsor meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday last; but the attendance of the general public was larger than usual, and capital fields contested most of the events. The only race which needs comment was the Royal Cup, in which *Eccossais* succeeded in giving *Lollypop* no less than 18 lb. and a head beating. It is thus clear that *Springfield* is about 23 lb. superior to *Lollypop*, a smart colt of his own age, a fact which seems almost incredible: and we are forced to believe that even Prince Charlie himself was not superior to Mr. Houldsworth's wonder.

The effects of the repeated successes of backers at Ascot were plainly perceptible in the immense attendance round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum at the Cobham sale last Saturday; and the shareholders in the company must be more than satisfied with the result of the afternoon's work. Fifty-four lots realised 20,200 *gs.*, or an average of 374 *gs.* each, so we are scarcely likely to hear any more of unallotted shares. The crack of the sale proved to be a colt by *Cambuscan*—*Vesta* (1750 *gs.*). He was one of the four that Mr. Bell purchased in Germany at, we believe, 200 *gs.* apiece, and, as the other three swelled the total of the foreigners to 3870 *gs.*, or an average of 967 *gs.*, no stronger proof of the fine judgment of the manager of the stud could well have been given. Of the English bred lots, a filly by *Blair Athol* from *Armada*, the dam of *Bella*, made 1100 *gs.*; a colt by *Adventurer*—*Fairy Queen*, 1400 *gs.*; a filly by *Adventurer*—*Kate Dayrell*, 1050 *gs.*; a colt by *Hermit* from *Coimbra*, the dam of *Glenalmond*, *Claremont*, &c., 780 *gs.*; and a colt by *Hermit*—*Southern Cross*, 800 *gs.* Mr. Coombe's eight, which were sold prior to the Cobham lot, averaged 488 *gs.*, the own brother to Rob Roy naturally coming at the head of the list, as he was knocked down to the Duke of Hamilton, who, we understand, bought for Mr. Mackenzie, for 1550 *gs.* A magnificent colt by *Macaroni*—*Madame Strauss* was sold among some miscellaneous lots, and fetched 1200 *gs.*

As is customary prior to the Inter-University match, the Oxford and Cambridge teams have been playing some trial matches. Oxford defeated Middlesex by nine wickets, thanks chiefly to the fine batting of Messrs. F. M. Buckland (104) and A. D. Greene (not out, 93). At the same time Cambridge beat Surrey by five wickets, Mr. D. J. Steel (158) making a splendid score; while, on the other side, Jupp (38 and 52), Humphrey (51), and Messrs. G. N. Wyatt (57) and W. Lindsay (20 and 50), also batted exceedingly well. This week the "Light Blues" were not so fortunate, as the M.C.C. and Ground beat them by six wickets, in spite of the good scores made by Messrs. Patterson (50 and 45) and A. P. Lucas (95). On the other hand, Wild (not out, 104) and Messrs. T. S. Pearson (58 and 37) and W. H. Hadow (not out, 43), did most of the work. Turning to the county matches pure and simple, we find that Notts has beaten Kent by 239 runs, A. Shrewsbury (29 and 58) and W. Barnes (not out, 109) scoring largely for the winners. After a very exciting game, Kent succumbed to Derbyshire by one wicket; and Surrey secured a most unexpected victory over Yorkshire by 66 runs. In the absence of Pooley, Mr. W. Abbott has of late been tried as wicket-keeper with the most satisfactory results. In the first innings of Yorkshire he got rid of Lockwood, Ulyett, Emmett, and Blackburne, and will doubtless prove a great acquisition to the county.

The second summer meeting of the London Athletic Club takes place at Stamford-bridge to-day and Monday next.

Henley Regatta began on Thursday; but we must reserve our account of the various contests until next week.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The council of the National Rifle Association have altered the days of shooting in the ensuing meeting on Wimbledon-common for the Donegall Cup and the National Snider Trophy, the latter being fired for on the 14th, and the former on the 18th. It is also announced that the first stage of the Queen's Prize will be fired on July 10, 11, and 12, and the St. George's on July 13.

Nearly 10,000 of the metropolitan volunteers were under arms last Saturday, undergoing their annual official inspections or taking part in the brigade field-days ordered by the Government.

Colonel A. C. Robertson, C.B., inspected the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, one of the crack regiments of the county, last Saturday, in Sefton Park; and, at the close of the proceedings, addressed Colonel Tinley, commanding the brigade, as follows:—"It gives me the utmost pleasure to report upon the steady, good drill of your regiment. I particularly wish to praise the men for their great steadiness. The manoeuvres have been done with great precision and accuracy, the lines having been accurately dressed, and the marching was very good indeed. As for the last manoeuvre (the new formation of attack) it was quite perfect; the way in which you brought up your men and reinforced them being very creditable indeed. I shall make a most favourable report. Colonel Tinley, I am gratified to see such a strong muster, and you are to be congratulated upon the excellent state of the battalion."

The general meeting of the members of the National Artillery Association took place on Tuesday in the lecture-hall of the United Service Institution, Colonel Harcourt presiding. The report showed that the attendance of officers and men at the last encampment at Shoeburyness was within a detachment of the number which attended in the previous year. The discipline and conduct of all ranks were everything that could be desired. The financial statement presented with the report was highly satisfactory, the balance carried to the credit of the association being £207. With respect to the meeting of 1877, it had been decided that the camp should open on Aug. 4 for the First Division, and on Aug. 11 for the Second Division, subject to the usual regulations.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge will review and inspect the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, of which he is hon. Colonel, in Hyde Park, this (Saturday) afternoon.

Captain Crombie, of the Aberdeenshire Volunteers, has received from the Queen a handsome cup (specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co.), to be competed for at the Wapinschaw, to be held at Aberdeen in the beginning of July.

Major Geraghty has been installed a Military Knight on the Lower Foundation, Windsor Castle.

The committee appointed to consider the question of lay representation in the Wesleyan Conference have, in drawing up a scheme, expressed their deep conviction that the interests of the Connection require that the scheme, when revised, should be brought into operation next year.

Admiral Collinson, K.C.B., Deputy Master of the Trinity House, with an official party, and accompanied by Professor Tyndall, visited the Cotton Powder Works, Oare, near Faversham, last Saturday, for the purpose of watching experiments with cotton-powder cartridges as signals for use at sea.



THE WAR: WIDDIN AND THE DANUBE, FROM KALAFAT, SKETCHED ON JUNE 5, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Earl of Derby, yesterday week, answering a question of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and some observations thereupon by Lord Houghton, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Waverley, said it was not a part of the duty of her Majesty's Government to complain to Russia of her treatment of members of the United Greek Church. As for the despatch of Lord Granville on the subject, that had not been laid upon the table simply because nobody had asked for it before. An equally judicious reply was given by the Marquis of Salisbury to the Duke of Argyll's anxious query as to whether the Government were about to change their Indian policy, and were going to begin by forcing a British Resident on the Ameer of Afghan. The Secretary of State for India deprecated the talkativeness of the Indian officials, and assured the noble Duke that there was not the slightest intention of adopting a policy of aggression in India, or of deviating in any way from our amicable relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan. Lord Lawrence, nevertheless, thought it incumbent upon him to protest against our reverting to the annexation policy of old India, and to deliver a warning that a war against Afghanistan would be an obstinate and expensive one. The Earl of Northbrook having spoken in the same strain, the Marquis of Salisbury rose again to reassure their Lordships as to the peaceful nature of our rule in India.

On Monday the Government suffered defeat upon the vital point in the Burials Question. The first subject of discussion was the Archbishop of York's new clause to the effect that clergymen should not be liable to a penalty for refusing to perform the burial service if scandal and offence would be occasioned at the use of such service. This clause found favour with the Primate, who bade the House fancy the position of a clergyman being obliged by law to express words of sure and certain hope over a man who had reeled out of a public-house in a hopeless state of intoxication, and had died in a ditch—said, too, in the face of the people who had pulled him out of the ditch. So far from being appalled by the sensational picture the Archbishop of Canterbury had conjured up with the ability of a practised tract-writer, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Beaconsfield opposed the proposed clause as mischievous; and, though the Earl of Harrowby and Lord Selborne declared for it, the clause was rejected by 146 votes to 89. A new clause to enable a landowner to give land for a burial-ground was adopted on the motion of the Duke of Richmond. Then followed the Earl of Harrowby's important clause, the gist of which is contained in the first sentence:—

When the relative or friend having charge of the funeral of a person dying in any parish, or having had a right of interment in any parish, shall signify in writing to the incumbent of such parish, or to the curate in charge of the same, that it is his desire that the burial of the said person shall take place without the burial service of the Church of England, the said relative or person shall thereupon be at liberty to inter the deceased with such Christian and orderly religious services at the grave as he may think fit, or without any religious service; provided that all regulations as to the position and making of the grave which would be in force in the case of a person interred with the service of the Church of England shall be in force as to such interment.

The noble Earl urged that this would be accepted as a graceful concession by Dissenters, and as a practical settlement of the vexed question. But the Duke of Richmond argued that, if the clause were to be accepted, the Church would be the only body unable to set apart a burial-ground for its own members. Why should the Nonconformists have every liberty of conscience, and Church people none? Was it just that Nonconformists should be granted this concession when they had not been called upon to pay either for upholding church or churchyard since the abolition of church rates? Answering this point, Earl Granville, whilst supporting the clause, said he would, in the event of its being adopted, willingly sanction a measure calling upon Dissenters to pay towards the maintenance of the graveyards. Earl Nelson then spoke against, and the Marquis of Bristol and Lord Dynevor for, the clause, the result of the division on which was received with loud cheers on the Opposition side of the House. The numbers were:—

For the clause, contents	...	...	...	...	127
Against, not contents	...	...	...	...	111

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, further consideration of the bill was adjourned to Monday next; and various measures were then advanced a stage.

Their Lordships rewarded themselves for the length of Monday's sitting by disposing of all their business on Tuesday in half an hour, the time being mainly occupied in a conversation on the income of the See of Sodor and Man, with regard to which the Earl of Powis betrayed some anxiety, but had to rest contented with a retort courteous from Earl Beauchamp.

The Prisons Bill was read the first time on Thursday. The Duke of Richmond withdrew the Government Burials Bill, stating that the new principle introduced into it at the instance of Lord Harrowby could not be reconciled with the original intentions of the measure. He, however, assured their Lordships that the subject would be carefully and attentively considered by the Government during the approaching recess. Lord Granville expressed his regret at the announcement just made that a question upon which so decided an opinion had been expressed should be thrown over to another Session. Lord Coleridge moved the second reading of the Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill. After some discussion, in the course of which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, and Lord Stanley of Alderley expressed strong objections to the measure, Lord Coleridge assented to its withdrawal and the order for the second reading being discharged.

COMMONS.

Not to be seduced by the brilliancy of the weather into an adjournment to Ascot, some hon. members were to be found faithful to their trust yesterday week, bravely bearing up against the boredom of prosy speakers and the melting effect of their over-heated Chamber. Scotland and Ireland held possession of the floor, and accents alternately harsh and mellifluous filled the House. A bill bearing the title of Roads and Bridges (Scotland) may not, on the face of it, appear of engrossing interest. Yet such a bill, having for one of its objects the substitution of an assessed rate for tolls ten years hence, monopolised the attention of Scotch—we beg pardon, Scottish—members the whole of the Friday afternoon, the upshot being that it was read the second time. Mellow tones and livelier matter followed when Mr. Meldon moved his resolution claiming a household franchise for Irish boroughs similar to that which exists in England. The hon. member found a seconder in Mr. Gray, and supporters in one or two English Liberals; but, though the unctuous voice of Mr. Butt was lifted in earnest appeal for the granting of this measure of equal justice to Ireland, the Attorney-General for the Emerald Isle and Sir M. H. Beach both opposed the motion on behalf of the Government, arguing that the question could not be considered apart from the redistribution of seats, and that it would, therefore, be better for the House not to fetter itself by the adoption of an abstract resolution. Thereupon a division took place, and the motion was negatived by 239 to 165.

Naval matters occupied the greatest share of attention on Monday, when general sympathy was felt for Mr. Ward Hunt, whose weak condition forcibly suggested that, if it be permissible to lapse into Dribdian phraseology, torpedoes and the gout had so knocked his hull about that "early home to tea" would have been the best prescription for the stricken First Lord of the Admiralty. Yet Mr. Ward Hunt bravely kept to his guns, so to speak, and resolutely stood even after the Marquis of Hartington had, with characteristic courtesy and consideration, moved that the right hon. gentleman should be heard from his seat. The earlier part of the sitting was varied by some announcements regarding the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, which having received the approval of a Select Committee, now appears to have before it the ordeal of running the gauntlet of unfriendly critics, or of being damned with faint praise by the Ministry. Thus, with studied coolness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said Wednesday, the 27th inst., and possibly another day, might be given to Mr. Smyth for the consideration of his bill; but Sir Stafford Northcote could not assist the hon. member by facilitating the discussion of his threatened motion, declaring it inexpedient to allow the question to remain unsettled another year. The Secretary for Ireland subsequently succeeded in getting the bill recommitted to the Select Committee for the reconsideration of two new clauses added by them. Later still, Sir Wilfrid Lawson protested against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's appropriation of the Wednesday fixed for the discussion of the Permissive Bill, and persisted that he would not give way in the matter unless the Government promised their cordial support to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Sir Stafford Northcote thought the arrangement suggested by him a fair one; but the Marquis of Hartington neatly adopted the language used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Sir H. D. Wolff on the evening that Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions were introduced, and advised Sir Wilfrid Lawson to take time to reconsider his decision. One question of peculiar interest had reference to Hobart Pasha. A query by Mr. Mundella as to whether the Admiral retained his rank and pay as a British officer elicited from Mr. A. Egerton the statement that Hobart Pasha's name had been struck off the list of the British Navy. Mr. Ward Hunt came off victorious in his first engagement. Though pitifully weak and evidently enduring much pain, the First Lord of the Admiralty could not help rising to stoutly oppose Mr. Shaw Lefevre's motion that, in the opinion of the House, the abolition of limited competition for the appointments of cadets to the Navy had been injurious to the interests of the public service. A division placed Mr. Shaw Lefevre in a minority of 41. In the course of a conversation respecting the grievances of the Royal Marines, set afoot by Admiral Egerton, Captain Pim said he believed it was owing to the conduct of the marines on the occasion of the mutiny on board the Alexandra that the ship was saved. But the information received by Mr. Ward Hunt did not confirm this statement. A passage of arms occurred between Captain Pim and Mr. Ward Hunt whilst Dr. Lyon Playfair's indictment of the Commanders of the late Arctic Expedition was under discussion. Dr. Lyon Playfair especially blamed Captain Sir George Nares for not having provided the sledge parties with a supply of lime-juice as a preventive against scurvy. Captain Pim persisted that Sir George Nares had disobeyed orders in not acting in this matter on the recommendation of the Medical Director-General. "Sir George Nares did not disobey orders," Mr. Ward Hunt maintained. "I beg the right hon. gentleman's pardon. I beg to say that Captain Nares did disobey orders," reiterated Captain Pim. But the First Lord of the Admiralty showed, to the general satisfaction of the House, that these were far too severe and sweeping terms to apply to the gallant Commander of the Arctic Expedition. Then came the tug of war in Committee on the Naval Estimates. The vote of £1,341,078 for dockyards was under discussion, and Mr. Ward Hunt had made a few introductory remarks. Mr. Goschen seized the opportunity to ask for an answer to a grave statement in the *Times* that, should H.M.S. Inflexible be deprived in action of her unarmoured ends, the central battery would sink. The First Lord of the Admiralty was so far prepared to defend the principle upon which H.M.S. Inflexible was built that he assured the House that her stability had been practically proved by means of a model, and that he had no hesitation in asking the Committee to sanction the construction of other ships of the same class. Referring to torpedoes, the right hon. gentleman added that the subject had received the most careful attention of the Admiralty, and no country had so many ships supplied with torpedoes as we had. Harking back to H.M.S. Inflexible, Mr. E. J. Reed brought his constructive skill to bear upon the devoted vessel, and roundly stated, in reply to a challenge from Mr. Seely, that in his opinion H.M.S. Inflexible would unflinchingly capsize if she should ever come to be attacked by shell fire at her unarmoured ends. Put to the crucial test of a division, the vote was carried, however, by 231 against 14 votes. In spite of some good-humoured opposition from Major O'Gorman, the following votes were also agreed to:—£1,207,300 for naval stores and £1,042,000 for steam machinery and ships built by contract. Amid cheers, the Oxford and Cambridge Bill was thereafter read the third time.

On Tuesday Mr. O. Morgan gave notice of his intention to move his annual resolution respecting burials on July 17, in the event of the Government measure being withdrawn; and Mr. E. J. Reed gave warning of a series of questions concerning the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible for Monday next. Replying to Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Bourke said it was not true that the Porte had refused the request of Mr. Layard to permit the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, for the reason that no such request was made by Mr. Layard. The Prisons Bill having passed the Scylla of Committee, had to endure the Charybdis of adverse criticism on the third reading. Mr. Rylands moved that the bill be read the third time that day three months. Mr. P. A. Taylor seconded the motion, and the debate was continued by Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Cross, and others; but Mr. Rylands eventually was magnanimous enough to withdraw his amendment, and the bill was then read the third time and passed, amid cheers. There ensued a desultory conversation on the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill. What depths were reached may be realised when it is mentioned that Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell were the principal speakers.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the discussion of Colonel Chaplin's bill for lessening the nuisance caused by locomotives on the highways; but the hon. and gallant member withdrew his bill on the understanding that the matter would be dealt with by the Government. Sir C. O'Loughlin then withdrew the Irish Agricultural Holdings Bill; a discussion was commenced and adjourned on Mr. S. Crawford's Irish Landlord and Tenant Act Amendment Bill; the Marriage Preliminaries Bill and Prisons Expenses Bill, both for Scotland, were respectively read the second time and passed through Committee; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave up June 27 to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill debate.

On Thursday the Under-Secretary of the Admiralty informed Mr. Anderson, in answer to his inquiry, that H.M.S. Rifleman, on March 30, captured eight slaves on board the Rokeby, and subsequently twelve slaves on board the Koira, British

steamers, in the Red Sea; but the evidence was not deemed strong enough to prosecute the commanders or owners. On the motion for going into Committee on the East Indian loan, Lord G. Hamilton made the Indian financial statement. He said in the year 1875-6 the surplus (apart from Public Works extraordinary expenditure) was estimated at £506,000, but in 1876-7 it was estimated at £144,000 only, the reduction being in a great measure due to the depreciation of silver. In the latter year there was an extraordinary increase in the receipts from the guaranteed railroads, which were estimated at £8,557,000, but which produced £10,317,000. The result was that the guaranteed interest had been reduced from £1,260,000 to £420,000. There was a large increase in the export of wheat, which had risen from 320,000 cwt. in 1872-3 to 4,839,000 cwt. in 1876-7. The expenditure for that year was £53,078,000, and the revenue £51,220,000. In the former was included £1,991,000 for the famine fund. In the year 1877-8 the estimated revenue was £52,192,000, being an increase of £971,000 on the previous year; and the estimated expenditure, including the famine fund, was £53,144,000. The net loss from the famine for the two years was £5,250,000. There had been a considerable increase under the heads of inland revenue, customs, &c.; and the total expenditure for the year, including public works extraordinary, had been £64,000 less than in the preceding year. It was proposed to extend the decentralisation system introduced by Lord Mayo. The ordinary revenue of the year was sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure—the real drawback being the large expenditure required to meet the three famines, which amounted to upwards of £11,000,000. In conclusion, the noble Lord asked for power to raise a loan of five millions—two millions and a half by way of Treasury bills, and the other two millions and a half to be added to the debt. A debate ensued, which occupied the remainder of the night.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Devonshire has subscribed 100 guineas to the George Moore Memorial Fund.

The Corporation have granted 300 guineas to the building fund of the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

Lord Hartington has accepted the invitation of the Cobden Club to preside at the annual dinner of the club.

At a crowded meeting of the Royal Historical Society on the 14th inst. Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann received their diplomas as honorary Fellows of that society.

We are requested to state that at the Royal Caledonian Asylum Festival last week the total amount of subscriptions received was £1600.

The following gentlemen have been elected Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple:—Mr. W. F. Robinson, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar; Mr. L. W. Cave, Q.C., of the North-Eastern Circuit; and Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., of the Midland Circuit.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor read a paper on the History of Alphabets before the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute on Monday evening at the Rooms of the Society of Arts. The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams, and was followed by an archaeological discussion.

Lord Carnarvon has received a deputation representing the Eastern Telegraph Company, and, in reply to their representations, acknowledged that the question of a complete telegraphic communication with South Africa was of great interest, and intimated that it would receive the further consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The anniversary general meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, was held on Wednesday in the grounds of the Home, on Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead. The annual report, read by Mr. C. R. Low, the secretary, stated that the progress of the Home up to the close of the official year, Feb. 28, was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The second meet of the Coaching Club for the season was held on Thursday morning in Hyde Park, when thirty-three coaches assembled, and most of them drove down to the Horse Show at the Alexandra Palace. In the absence of the Badminton coach, the lead was taken by Lord Carington, vice-president of the club.

The foundation-stone of St. James's Presbyterian Church, Wood-green, was laid on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley, Mr. Sheriff East, and many friends. At the close of the ceremony the company proceeded to the Masonic Hall, in which a bazaar in aid of the building fund of the church was opened by the Lady Mayoress.

The fifth annual horse show at the Alexandra Palace began on Tuesday, when prizes amounting to £1000 were competed for. In honour of a visit by General Grant a special performance of American national airs was introduced into the concert. The horse show continues through the week, prizes for jumping being given daily. A variety of entertainments take place inside the palace every evening.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House—presided over by Sir Garnet Wolseley—in support of the Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute. Miss Robinson, who has greatly interested herself in the welfare of the nation's soldiers and sailors, addressed the meeting, and read a letter from Florence Nightingale, in which the temptations which beset the soldier at Portsmouth—the chief port of embarking and disembarking—were forcibly pointed out.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the second week of June) was 79,596, of whom 36,601 were in workhouses and 42,995 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week of last year these figures show an increase of 502, but a decrease compared with 1875 and 1874 of 5760 and 15,440 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 687, of whom 464 were men, 177 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

There were 2273 births and 1315 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 41 and the deaths 2 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from smallpox, 61 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 27 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 218 deaths were referred, against 236 and 220 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs last week were 199, showing a further marked decline from recent weekly numbers, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 13. The lowest night temperature was 48°0 deg. on Saturday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 83°7 deg. on Monday. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 68°9 hours, out of the 115°5 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[SEVENTH AND LAST NOTICE.]

Mr. T. C. Robertson, in the "Wall of Wailing—Jerusalem" (572), has approached a subject of very solemn import, and which has been treated more than once by distinguished foreign artists. In the Royal Academy picture a little too much is made of the wall, while not quite as much stress as is perhaps desirable is laid on the wailing Hebrews; still, as a careful and conscientious study, painted with much breadth, Mr. Robertson's picture deserves warm praise. Mr. T. Ethofer may be saluted as one of the most intelligent of the numerous French, German, and Italian artists who during the last four or five years have been such constant and, as a rule, welcome contributors to the walls of Burlington House; but we confess that we should like Mr. Ethofer's clever, dashing, sunny "Scene in Rome" (623) very much better were it not so literal a copy of the subjects, the style, and the treatment of Mr. Heilbuth. Imitation, within reasonable limits, is not by any means a practice to be rigidly deprecated in artists who have yet their way to make; but when imitation trenches on the verge of actual simulation it becomes reprehensible. Mr. D. W. Wynfield has made in "Gold" (654) a very effective picture from the incident of the discovery of the precious metal in the colony of Victoria by Chapman, the shepherd, in 1848. Mr. G. Smith's "Prayer of Faith" (655) is an example of the pictorial-pathetic in which, for a wonder, the pathos is not overstrained; and there is much lively grouping and vivacious effect in Mr. G. Earl's "Coming South: Perth Station, 1876" (922). Mr. N. Chevalier's "Opening of the International Exhibition, Vienna, 1873" (923), is a large picture of the conventionally "official" type—crowded with figures, excellent in proportions, smoothly, brightly, and effectively painted, but not possessing much purport or significance from an æsthetic point of view. We notice with peculiar satisfaction the admirable portrait by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, of the Rev. John Russell, M.A., Rector of Swimbridge, North Devon (500). Apart from its genuine artistic merit, this portrait will gratify a large number of the friends of a reverend gentleman universally beloved, and who, at past eighty years of age, is still able to participate in invigorating field sports. A very remarkable work indeed is M. F. Philippoteaux's "The Battle of the Alma, Oct. 27, 1854" (937). It is a most favourable example of the admired French artist, so well known for his rendering of "Waterloo," a picture exhibited in the year in which Miss Thompson appeared at the Academy with "Quatre Bras." In "The Battle of the Alma" M. Philippoteaux depicts the Brigade of Guards, under General Beninck, and the Highland Brigade, commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, forming the First Division, under H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, advancing to the support of the Light Division in the attack on the Kougani Hills battery. We will not undertake to say that the scenery painted by the skilful Frenchman closely resembles a Crimean landscape; still less will we pledge ourselves to the animated scene delineated on this canvas being at all like the Battle of the Alma. No famous conflict recorded in history did ever, possibly, exactly resemble the idea which painters were subsequently led to form concerning it; and Napoleon I. might have been very much astonished had he lived to gaze upon the pictorial commemoration of his campaigns by Horace Vernet, Raffet, and Hippolyte Bellangé. The sincerest praise which can be awarded to M. Philippoteaux is that his picture has the rational semblance of a battle which is being fought in right earnest, that the composition is admirable, that there is not too much smoke, and that a vast amount of individual expression of the most moving kind has been preserved among the armed masses delineated. Mr. John Brett's splendid seascape, "Mount's Bay" (946), is a wondrous transcript of natural beauty, glowing with amethyst, with lapis-lazuli, and with opalescent tints; but it sins in over-literalness and lacks repose. Mr. Sidney R. Percy's "On the Mawddach Marshes, North Wales" (954), is a delightful sample of rusticity, freshly and sympathetically painted; and much taste and feeling are shown in Mr. Edgar Barclay's "Women at a Well, Venice" (976). Mr. H. Wallis does not manifest all his wonted power in "Louis XI. and Cardinal Balue" (987), albeit the scene is one abounding in materials for such a facile and such a dramatic pencil as Mr. Wallis's. There is plenty of good drawing, colouring, and finish in the work; but the two principal personages, the King and the Cardinal, cannot certainly be regarded as successful specimens of the artist's power of representing inexorable, sardonic, cynical cruelty on the one hand, and hopeless misery and despair on the other. A superb effect has been obtained by Mr. Joseph Farquharson in "When Snow the Pasture Sheets" (1017); and the aspect of a tempest-beaten cornfield has been very powerfully rendered by Mr. W. Small in "After the Storm" (1022). Mr. Jerry Barrett is, as usual, vigorous and painstaking in "The Blind Flower-Girl of Pompeii bringing the Message of Glaucus to Ione" (1025); and there is much delicacy in Mr. W. Maclaren's "La Palombella" (1042).

In the section of water colours the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1877 will leave very pleasant remembrances. It is true that no works of surpassing excellence are displayed in this department; but there are, on the other hand, a large number of water-colour drawings showing a considerable degree of merit. The ladies are very prominent indeed in the galleries devoted to *aquarelle*; and, as we cannot mention every "exhibit" in detail, we will—in order to show that the Academicians cannot be accused this year of a lack of gallantry—enumerate just thirty-seven ladies whose productions are displayed in one gallery alone (the Eighth) at Burlington House. They are by Mesdames and Misses Backhouse, Surtees, Elizabeth Guinness, Stillman, A. Lukis Guérin, Pfeiffer, Louise Rayner, Emily Whympier, B. Patmore, Alice Squire, Emma Cooper, Blanche Macarthur, Ellen Clacy, Edith Knapping, Helen Angell, Elizabeth Folkard, E. J. Corrie, Alicia Shellshair, Julia Pocock, Anne Grose, Marion Walker, Edith Martineau, M. Walker, Catherine Sparkes, Charlotte Palmer, H. Thornycroft, Kate Greenaway, Marian Edwards, C. J. Atkins, Eleanor Wood, Constance Phillot, M. A. Hull, Mary Martin, Llewellyn, Jennie Moore, Constance Philip, and Anne Jenkins. If to this list of fair professors of the water-colour art there be added the bright and much more numerous band of ladies who paint in oil, it will be obvious that denial of a place on the walls of the Academy Exhibition cannot be accorded among "Woman's Wrongs" in the forty-first year of the Victorian era. Misogynists may grumble a little at the decided preference shown by the Council and the Hanging Committee for the ladies; but that they are so strongly represented at Burlington House should be a matter of rejoicing to the impartial critic both on artistic and on more broadly social grounds. The more lady exhibitors, it may emphatically be said, the better. There will be so many poverty-stricken goddesses the less. If we might venture to cull a few of the most prominent flowers from this very vivid parterre in the Eighth Gallery, we might instance Miss Emily Whympier's "Anarations" (661), Miss Alice Squire's beautiful study of "Hetty Sorrel" (664), Miss Helen Angell's "Azaleas" (683);

and Mrs. A. Lukis Guérin's exquisitely handled "Cloisonné Enamel and Flowers" (697). Miss B. Patmore's "Lichen, Bark and Blossom" (663), also calls for favourable mention. Turning to the gentlemen water-colour painters, we find many good qualities in Mr. J. Fulleylon's "The Pantheon, Rome" (674), and in Mr. Harry Hine's excellent view of "St. Alban's Abbey, Herts, from the West" (679). Mr. W. F. Stock's "Spectre Ship" (704) is a finely executed work, especially rich in colour; and Mr. E. Phené Spiers contributes a careful drawing of "Notre Dame, Poitiers, France" (742). Superbly magisterial is Mr. Carl Werner's "Interior of the Castle of Rayello, near Amalfi" (751); and there is praiseworthy conscientiousness of drawing and treatment in Miss Catherine A. Sparkes's "Romola Pleading with Savonarola for the Life of Bernardo del Nero" (747). The lamented W. E. Frost, R.A., will awaken mournful memories in his "Studies for a Portrait of Allegro" (804). Extremely picturesque and true to nature is M. Giuseppe Ferrari's "Street in Tunis" (889); and there is great beauty of effect in "San Gemignano: Moonrise, from the Citadel," by Mr. R. Holmes. In "Entrance to the Port of Harwich" (760), and "High Light, North Shields," Mr. William R. Beverly manifests all the delicacy of conception, the luminosity of effect, the breadth of execution, and the wealth of colour, of which he is so accomplished a master.

Mr. F. Leighton's "Athlete Struggling with a Python" is a work of which, to a certain extent, it may be said that, although replete with obviously noble qualities, it is scarcely yet ripe for definitive criticism. The character of an important work in sculpture is, properly speaking, not local, but cosmopolitan, for the reason that the highest form of sculpture—that which confines itself to the representation of the human form, draped or undraped—is based essentially on ancient Greek canons; and modern sculpture, in its highest aspect, should thus be of no "school" conventionally speaking, save the school of Phidias and Praxiteles. Thus it becomes clear that the judgments of foreign as well as English critics should be consulted, collated, and compared, before a general consensus of opinion can be possible in respect to Mr. Leighton's remarkable production. It is not enough that a statue should find acceptance in the country alone to which its sculptor belongs. To attain the foremost rank in the Glyptotheca it must be accepted by the whole world; and this universal recognition has been accorded to such works as Danneker's "Ariadne," as Kiss's "Amazon," as Canova's "Dancing Girl," as Thorwaldsen's "Graces," as Gibson's "Venus," and as Pradier's "Bather." Thus Mr. Leighton's plastic renown will take no harm if he waits awhile ere an exhaustive and final judgment be pronounced on his "Athlete." In the interim opinion cannot be divided as to the skillfulness of his modelling and the great knowledge of anatomy displayed, but without the slightest ostentation, in this work.

We have already cursorily alluded to the two admirable "exhibits" in sculpture by Lord Ronald Gower, "La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas" (1508) and "Marie Antoinette Leaving the Prison of the Conciergerie on the Day of Her Execution" (1539). The former, a lifesized figure in bronze, at once attracts notice from the highly dramatic nature of the attitude and the skill with which the figure of the dying soldier clasping his market is composed. Equally good in facial expression and general rendering, this statue must likewise command attention and eulogy for the scrupulous historic fidelity of its costumes and accessories and the astonishing elaboration bestowed on the minutest details, down to the die on a regimental button and the sewing of a knapsack-strap in the uniform and accoutrements of this heroic "Vieux de la Vieille." The figure of Marie Antoinette, likewise lifesized and in marble, is remarkable for the intensity of expression thrown into the countenance of the unhappy Queen. Plastic art could scarcely go farther than it has gone in Lord Ronald Gower's hands in representing the acme of mental anguish tempered and ennobled by sublime resignation.

Turning to the remaining contributions to the Sculpture Galleries of the Royal Academy, we find indeed a paucity of grand, or even of exceptionally ambitious, works; but, on the other hand, we notice a large number of productions in marble and terra-cotta full of spirit and intelligence. Mr. Robert Jackson shows these qualities in a very bright degree in a marble bust of that very able manager and much regretted gentleman the late Mr. H. L. Bateman, of the Lyceum Theatre (1402). Mr. H. Weekes, R.A., has a very striking bust of "Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.," and Mr. H. H. Armistead, A.R.A., a beautiful and touching portrait-tablet in marble (1448), to be erected, in memory of the late Frederick Walker, A.R.A., in Cookham church. A very fine bust is that by Mr. J. Durham, A.R.A., of "A. J. Waterlow, Esq." (1427). Mr. Thomas Brock's bronze statuette of "A Snake-Charmer" (1459) is excellently modelled; and Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., must be sincerely congratulated on the breadth and vigour displayed in his memorial of "Edwin Field" (1462), to be placed in the New Law Courts. Mr. J. Durham has also a charming statuette in bronze of "A Grotto-Boy: Only Once a Year" (1464). The sitting figure in terra-cotta of a French peasant woman nursing her child, "Boulonnaise allaitant son Enfant" (1465), by M. J. Dalou, has already won golden opinions from all sorts of people, and it is only necessary to record its continued and deserved popularity. There is good intent, but not much more, in M. Bernhard Sax's "Faun Dancing with a Bacchante" (1470); and Mr. E. R. Mullins has a very pretty statuette called "The Wounded Paw" (1487). Miss Charlotte Dubray shows much decision of handling in a terra-cotta portrait of "Professor Birkbeck" (1502), and equal grace and fancy in "La Coquette" (1513). Finally, we must call attention to Mr. George Tinworth's "Football Scrimmage" (1491). The subject, although abstractedly undignified, is substantially and, after a sort, heroic; and Mr. Tinworth, already well known for his admirable little *alti-relievi* in terra-cotta of sacred subjects, has striven very meritoriously in this vigorous group to model a group of human figures on an extended scale and in entire relief. The limbs of all the personages in the "Scrimmage" are preposterously long, and the attitudes are, as a rule, overstrained and uncouth; but there is a vast amount of cleverness in the composition, and when the expert modeller has bestowed a great deal more time in the study of anatomy he may hope to touch successfully much loftier themes than he has here approached.

MR. FRANK DILLON'S JAPANESE DRAWINGS.

In a series of one hundred admirably executed water-colour drawings now exhibiting at Messrs. Agnew's Old Gallery, in Waterloo-place, Mr. Frank Dillon has illustrated, with an amount of appreciation and a copiousness of detail hitherto unprecedented in the graphic presentations of the "England of the East," the manners, customs, architecture, rural and maritime scenery of Japan. Mr. Dillon's drawings were made during a Japanese tour undertaken in the years 1875-6; and they certainly convey a most picturesque idea of the physical condition and the peculiar *flora* of a most interesting country. It has been pointed out that the remarkable changes and vicissitudes through which Japan has

passed within the last few years are gradually altering the aspect of the country; while the frequency of fires in the principal cities affords constant opportunities for the erection of buildings European in style and consequently devoid of national character. Mr. Dillon therefore may be accepted as a faithful chronicler, not of the European civilisation which is so rapidly coming in, but of the Oriental civilisation which is more rapidly passing away. The chief charm in these very clever drawings lies in their extreme naturalness and in their total freedom from affectation or that technical trickery to which for the sake of producing an adventitious pictorial effect artists too frequently resort. Whether Mr. Dillon is depicting a "Kuge," or noble of the Mikado's Court; a Buddhist monastery; a Kioto passenger-boat lying by after bad weather; a rainy day at the village of Osaka; a study of cherry-blossoms at Kasawaki; a lotus pool in the month of August; a Japanese lady's boudoir, or the state bed-chamber in the Mikado's palace, with its bamboo blinds, its bamboo flooring, and its gorgeous panelling of crimson lacquer, covered with quaint paintings—we recognise throughout the same truthful, honest spirit, and the same absence of pictorial pretentiousness. The studies of flowers and shrubs are especially interesting; and the entire exhibition is not only most interesting as an artistic display, but valuable as a scrupulously faithful transcript of Japan as it is, but as it may not continue to be much longer.

At a General Assembly held at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, on Monday evening, Mr. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A., was elected an Academician, and Mr. J. B. Baggess and Mr. P. R. Morris were chosen Associates.

THEATRES.

The only novelty of the week is a burlesque by Mr. Robert Reece, founded on "The Courier of Lyons," and called "The Lion's Tail, and the Naughty Boy who wagged it." The subject proved to be intractable, and the author's meaning can scarcely be guessed; nevertheless, what fun could be extorted from the text of the drama, and the circumstances attending its original production, was evoked by the magic of the extravagant spirit that guides the pen of the travesty-writer. Mr. Righton sustains the dual character of the good and naughty boy with spirit and discrimination, and the piece was respectably cast throughout. It was preceded by Mr. Boucicault's play of "After Dark," capably well acted.

A new and interpolated version of the same celebrated drama was produced at the Princess's on Saturday last, and throughout efficiently performed. The music-hall scene is helped out with a variety of entertainment given in a magnificent edifice suitable for the introduction of a carnival ball after the fashion of the Parisian Grand Opera, and manned with music-hall performers from the Canterbury and other similar establishments of more recent celebrity. Among these unfashionable worthies we have, for instance, Mr. J. W. Rowley with the song of "The Donkey-Cart," and Miss Kate Abrahams with the skipping-rope dance. To these may be added a vocalist who caricatures Mr. Sims Reeves, singing "Come into the Garden, Maud;" the American song and dance artist, Miss Kate Seymour; and Mr. Mackney, who does every possible thing as a singer, dancer, and player. The piece itself is represented by Miss Rose Coghlan as Eliza, Miss Kate Pattison as Rose Egerton, Mr. W. Terriss as Sir George Medhurst, Mr. Herbert Jenner as Gordon Chumley, Mr. Howard Russell as Charles Billingham, Mr. H. Jackson as Dicey Morris, and Mr. James Fernandez as Old Tom. The scenes of Blackfriars Bridge by night and the Railway Tunnel are as striking as ever. A new overture by Mr. W. C. Levy includes an arrangement of popular street tunes, and will prove, in its degree, an attraction.

The French plays attracted a numerous and fashionable audience on Monday, and consisted of three one-act pieces better calculated to please a French than an English gathering of pleasure-seekers. Madame Celine Chaumont was indeed charming as Julie in M. Henri Meilhac's "L'Autographe," and Toto, in the same author's sprightly "Toto Chez Tata," written in conjunction with M. Halévy. Her singing, also, in "Les Leçons d'Anglais" and "La Première Feuille" was not without the fascination of a style singularly natural and unaffected. These comedies were preceded by that of "Le Bouquet," also the production of Messrs. Meilhac and Halévy. There is a close uniformity of treatment in these three little dramas, which are distinguished for refinement and elegance, but require more action and incident. Nevertheless, the applause was frequent, and nearly always justified by the merit of the performance.

Agreeably to a promise made some months ago, Mr. Irving gave a complimentary reading before the Provost, the Dean, and other members of the Dublin University, on Monday afternoon, in the Examination Hall, Trinity College. The hall was filled, and Mr. Irving met with a most cordial reception. He recited with great effect the first scene of the first act of "Richard III.," a chapter from "David Copperfield," and the "Dream of Eugene Aram." Mr. Irving afterwards dined in the College Hall.

THE SEA OF ARAL.

The view shown in our Engraving is one of a series contributed by a Russian artist who resided and travelled six years in Central Asia. The great salt-water lakes of that region, the Caspian and the Aral, both commonly spoken of as seas, are a singular feature in its physical geography. They are depressed much below the level of the ocean; and the Caspian is 350 ft. lower than even the Black Sea. The Aral is more than 100 ft. above the Caspian, and it is conjectured, probably enough, that the former had once an outlet flowing into the latter. The dimensions of the Aral are about 290 miles from north to south, and from 130 miles to 250 miles from east to west; its depth is not great, and it is full of sandbanks and marshy islands. Two important rivers—the Syr Daria, anciently named the Jaxartes, from the east, and the Amoo Daria, formerly known as the Oxus, from the south—discharge themselves into this inland sea, where their water is carried off by evaporation or by absorption underground. Around its shores lie the extensive plains of Tartary and the remote provinces of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, lately annexed by the Russian Empire, which has subdued most of the Turcoman hordes. The political destinies of Central Asia have been made the theme of much speculation; but it is only as an impressive landscape that we here view the Sea of Aral, which is sometimes almost sublime in its peculiar aspect of lonely sequestration.

It has been resolved to invite General Grant to a municipal banquet at Birmingham.

At the Norfolk Agricultural Show on Wednesday at Diss the Prince of Wales took three prizes for Southdowns, and Mr. Coleman, M.P., fifteen first prizes for Southdowns and Norfolk polled cattle.



THE SEA OF ARAL AT SUNSET.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RUNNING THE GAUNTLET: SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE UNDER FIRE FROM A TURKISH POST ACROSS THE DANUBE.



CARRYING SHELLS AT VARNA.

CURIOUS WILLS.

In looking through some of the wills proved towards the end of the reign of Henry VII., one finds them all marked by the same characteristics. They generally commence by a bequest, committal or recommendation of the soul to God, "to our Lady Saint Mary, virgin, his moder," and to all the holy company or saints of heaven; then legacies to churches and for religious purposes, next to friars, priors and prioresses, abbesses, "Convents," lazar houses, hospitals, for the relieving and redeeming of poor prisoners, the marrying of poor maidens, doles to poor persons, and to guilds, fellowships, crafts, and mysteries of various trades; afterwards complimentary gifts to executors, friends, servants, and the general distribution to the relatives. The chief difference is in the things and amounts bequeathed and the conditions attached. All this shows that human nature was much the same in the year 1500 as it is in 1877, always remembering the difference in the nature and the value of their possessions; the religious orders, houses, convents, hospitals, and lazar houses, very well representing the religious and charitable societies of the present day. Very few wills of that time were without some bequests for the good of the testators' souls, their wives' souls, and all Christian souls, and for religious and charitable purposes; in this respect they bear favourable contrast with the wills of the present day, a much larger proportion of which are without any thing of the kind.

There are, however, one or two peculiarities about the wills at the commencement of the sixteenth century which should be noticed. One is that the testators usually executed two documents; the one termed a testament related exclusively to his personal estate; and the other, which was called the will, dealt only with his houses and lands. Another peculiarity is that persons were usually appointed to look after the executors and to see that the will was performed, who were called overseers, and sometimes supervisors. We do not know what their particular duties were further than what the name implies, but possibly they audited the executors' accounts on winding up the trusts of the estate.

The gifts to the Church usually begin first in the shape of a sort of settlement of accounts with it, thus—"for my tythes and offeringe or oblations forgotten or negligently with holden, if any soo bee in discharging of my conscience." Then follow gifts to altars and other Church purposes; frequently lamps, candlesticks, or vestments are given, but some are of a more singular character.

For instance, Richard Coteler, of "Muche Brikell, in the countie of Buks," by his will, dated December, 1505, bequeaths "to the high awter (altar) of our Lady in the paryshe church aforesaid in Brikell 2 bussells of malte. Also I bequeth to every awter in the paryshe aforesaid 4 bussells of malte. Also I bequeth to the Rood light in the said church 4 bussells of malte."

Malt seems to have been a not uncommon subject of bequest; thus, Thomas Wattes, of Wursted, whose will is dated Aug. 12, 1506, bequeaths "to eche of the gyldes, the Trinitie gylde, our Lady's gylds, Saint James gild, in the said towne of Wursted, a quarter of malte and 4 bussells of whete, and to the gyld of Saint Thomas Martyr, in the said towne, 3s. & 4d." This Thomas Wattes appears to have been a cloth manufacturer, as he gives to his wife "my lomys and the warpe that is therein, and all warpe and stoffe that is unwoven." The same testator gives certain real estate to his four sons successively, with what the lawyers call a gift over, "if it fortune my son to be a religious man or decesse," and there are other gifts to his younger sons, if it fortune his eldest son "to lyve and to be a wordly man and not religious."

Henry Pyhenham, of London, gentleman, by his will dated November, 1505, bequeaths "to Maister William Edwards, parson of the said church, my hors for my mortuary, yf it please him to take it, or els the best other thing of my goods that he will chese for the same mortuary." He also wills "that my best gowne shal be solde by myn executor underwritten, and the money comyng of the same sale I will shal be applyed about the payment of my funeral expenses."

John Turville, of Newhall, in the county of Leicester, "Squier," bequeaths his "body to be buried in the Chauncell of the church of Thurstleston, afore the ymage of Saint Savioire, and my best beeste to my principall, as the custom is there." Probably this refers to the custom of some manor of which he held copyhold property. "And I bequeth 10 mrc of money (10 marks, equal to £6 13s. 4d.), to be bestowed upon a tombe of alabastre or of marblyll. Also, I bequeth to William, my son and heire apparant, a bason and an ewer of silver, warnyng and charging him, on my blessing, and as he will answer afore God at the day of dome, that he shal bequeth them after his decesse to his son and heire apparant, and so under this maner and condicon, the forsaid basyn and ewer of silver to go from heire to heire while the world endureth." We wonder whether the solemn charge of the testator has had its desired effect, and kept the silver basin and ewer in his family as heirlooms. Squire Turville also makes a bequest to every tenant-at-will to him at Thurstleston, Normanston, Turville, and Craft, of "4d. a plough, and to every freeholder and cotyar of the same townes, 4d."

The will, dated in 1506, of Robert Jakes, whom we take to have been a farmer, of Welleyhorwe, Leicestershire, will serve as a sort of an agricultural illustration. He gives to

his son Thomas "a plough, a grete harowe and two small harowes;" to "everiche of my servants a lambe, and to everyecheone of my godchildren a lambe; to my daughter Jane Waryng an amblyng mare of candell colour with a fole;" to two other daughters an amblyng foal each; and to each of the "super-visours" named in the will a horse. We can give no clue to the colour of the mare given to Jane Waryng; "candell" is an unknown tint to us. The farming interest did not forget the claims of the Church and the clergy. One of the legacies in this will under this head is as follows:—"Also I bequeth to Sir John my preest 6s. 8d." Priests are frequently designated "Sir;" for instance, in the will of Barnard Symonds, dated Sept. 23, 1506, "of Boston, merchant, of the Staple, at Calice," we find this bequest, "Item to Sir John Dent, my gostely fader, to pray for my soule, a russet gown furred with foxe;" and in another will we note, "I bequeth to Sir Thomas Mylle a surples of lawne."

Leonard Henney, whose will bears date Oct. 17, 1505, is described therein as a citizen and grocer of London, but appears to have also done a little business as a pawnbroker, for he mentions "a gold ryng with a wreeth, the which lieth to me to pledge, 2s.;" and a gown, "which lieth to me to pledge for 10s.;" and which are to be redelivered to their respective owners on payment of the amounts owing thereon. Another extract from his will may prove interesting, "I bequeth to John Helderly "a newe shirte and a dowblet, and a paire of hosyn, such as my wife shall think best for him. Item—I bequeth and will that my wife shal frely geve to my cousyn Robert his chambre and his burd (board) from the Feste of the Nativitie of our Lorde next to come unto the Feste of Este, next after that, therefor paying nothing, neither for himself nor for his woman servant."

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Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, Chapter 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of John Raphael, formerly of 55, Lancaster-gate, but late of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 1st day of April, 1877 (and whose will was duly proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 18th day of April, 1877, by E. L. Raphael, nephew of the deceased, S. H. Taber and J. T. Smith, the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, at our offices, No. 28, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, on or before the 10th day of August, 1877, after which day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which the said Executors shall have then received notice; and that the said Executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed to distribute to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not have then received notice.

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PRESENTING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO GENERAL U. S. GRANT AT GUILDHALL.



INVESTITURE OF THE NEW BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

GENERAL GRANT AT GUILDHALL.

The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city of London to General Ulysses Grant, late President of the United States, was performed yesterday week at Guildhall. It took place in the Library, where more than eight hundred persons assembled, including many ladies, by the invitation of the municipal authorities, to witness these proceedings. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, Chamberlain, and other officers of the City Corporation were present to receive their honoured American visitor. The United States Minister, Mr. E. Pierpont, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and several members of Parliament were among the company. General Grant was accompanied by his son, a boy of fifteen. He was escorted by four Aldermen to a seat at the Lord Mayor's left hand; and the Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, addressed him in a very appropriate and interesting speech, dwelling first on the ties of kindred, and of common interests and sympathies, between our own nation and the citizens of the American Republic. The exploits of General Grant as a soldier, who struck the blow that put an end to the Civil War and restored the Federal Union, were briefly touched upon; and reference was made to his political administration, during two terms of office, as tending to heal the wounds of his country, and to preserve its Constitution. The address of the Common Council of London, or the resolution passed by that body to admit General Grant to the freedom of the City, with the formal certificate of his admission, is to be inclosed in a gold casket made by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill. This casket will be engraved, on one side with a view of the Capitol at Washington, and on the other side a view of the entrance to Guildhall; at the ends are two figures of America and the City of London, holding their respective armorial shields. But, as the casket was not yet ready, the Chamberlain only handed to General Grant an illuminated copy of the document recording this high compliment to his public character, and to the nation of which he is an eminent representative. General Grant, who was very heartily cheered, made a short speech in acknowledgment of the honour done to him and to his country; "and I am glad that this is so," he observed, "because I want to see the happiest relations existing, not only between the United States and Great Britain, but also between the United States and all other nations." Although a soldier, he was never fond of war, and hoped all future differences would be settled amicably, as they happily were in a recent instance. He then subscribed his name to the roll of honorary freemen. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress afterwards entertained General Grant and the American Minister, with a large company of guests, at a luncheon in the great hall.

On leaving the City that afternoon, about four o'clock, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, with their son, Mr. Jesse Grant, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and other personages connected with the City, drove out to the Crystal Palace. They were received by Mr. Thomas Hughes, Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Bicknell, Deputy Chairman, and other directors, with Major Flood Page, secretary and manager. A concert was performed by the Crystal Palace orchestra and choir, and solo singers, the orchestra assisted by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The American national anthem, "Hail, Columbia," the Centennial Festival Exhibition March, and a "Peace Overture" dedicated to General Grant, were included in the selection of music. The Crystal Palace Directors entertained him and the whole party in the New Dining-Rooms; and the health of General Grant, and that of Mr. Pierpont, were drunk as after-dinner toasts. There was an exhibition of fireworks later in the evening. On Tuesday General Grant, with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, went to the Alexandra Palace, where a special programme of entertainments had been arranged. The Royal Italian Opera also gave, yesterday evening, a special performance for his gratification. In a letter to his friend Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, General Grant expresses his pleasure at the reception he has met with in England.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ALBANS.

The ceremony of the investiture and enthronement of the first Bishop, Dr. Thomas Legh Cloughton, in the newly-created Diocesan See of St. Albans, including the counties of Hertford and Essex, was noticed by us last week. It took place on the Tuesday in the ancient Abbey of St. Albans, which has now become a Cathedral Church. There was first a procession from the Townhall to the Abbey, comprising the Mayors of Harwich, Colchester, and Hertford, with the Town Clerks and mace-bearers of these boroughs; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council, and Town Clerk of St. Albans; the clergy of the diocese, wearing surplices, hoods, stoles, with academic caps; the Rural Deans, the honorary Canons, the Archdeacons the Bishop's secretaries and officers, the Bishop of St. Albans, and the Bishop's Chaplains. The procession was met at the west door of the Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the clergy of the Abbey, churchwardens, sidesmen, and choir, who headed the procession up the nave, Mr. Booth playing a processional march on the organ. The Archdeacon installant (Dr. Grant), acting for the Archdeacon of Canterbury, conducted the Bishop to the communion-table. The Archbishop was also conducted to his seat. After the "Te Deum" her Majesty's letters patent founding the see were read by the Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury (Mr. Hassard), who also read the Archbishop's mandate to his Vicar-General. The usual oaths were administered to the Bishop, who was then formally accepted and invested by the Archbishop. Dr. Cloughton having taken the oath of fidelity to the Church and promised to defend its "rights, liberties, and dignities," was conducted to the episcopal throne by Dr. Grant, by whom he was installed and enthroned "into the chair episcopal of the Cathedral Church," and inducted into the "real, actual, and corporal possession of the Bishopric of St. Albans, and of all its rights, dignities, honours, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever." During the service the anthem by Kent, "Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee," was sung by the choir. The Archbishop then preached a sermon from Ezekiel's vision of the dry bones. Alluding to the present building as the first seat of British martyrdom, he referred to the efforts made to restore it to its former magnificence. A revival had now set in not only in the restoration of the buildings used for the glory of God among us, but also in some doctrines which should be kept in their place, and not exalted unduly. The new diocese, his Grace added, had been formed after much self-denial and difficulty, and was necessary to meet the religious wants of an increasing population. The sermon was followed by a celebration of the holy communion, with a very large number of communicants. The offertory amounted to nearly £500. After the religious services the Mayor gave a luncheon to some 200 guests, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Cloughton, Earl Brownlow, the Earl and Countess of Dudley and party, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Essex, Lord and Lady Selborne, several members of Parliament connected with Herts and Essex, Sir Antonio Brady, and Baron and Baroness Dimsdale.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the special events of the season took place here on Saturday, when "Il Vascello Fastasma" was produced, being an Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer." We have already dwelt in detail on the characteristics of the work when first produced in England during Mr. George Wood's temporary management of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre in 1870—the second of the two years of the coalition of Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson in the direction of the Royal Italian Opera—and again in October last, when produced, in English, by Mr. Carl Rosa at the Lyceum Theatre. It may suffice now, therefore, to remind readers that the work was originally brought out at Dresden in 1843, having followed "Rienzi" and preceded "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," and the following operas in which Wagner has more and more departed from musical form and construction.

The dramatic power, the romanticism, and the contrasted tone of the music assigned to the different characters in the work now referred to were again conspicuous in Saturday's performance, a prominent feature in which was the Senta of Mdle. Albani, admirable for vocal charm and brilliancy, and for the poetic sentiment infused into the representation of the character. In the legendary ballad in the second act, and in the following duet, the expression of infatuated enthusiasm on the excited imagination of the young girl, who has bewailed the doom of the Dutchman, with whom she is now confronted, and for whose rescue she determines to sacrifice herself, was admirably realised; Mdle. Albani's performance in the next and closing act having been of an equally high order.

M. Maurel, as the Dutch captain, sang and acted with great effect. His appearance was highly picturesque, and his declamation very artistic, especially in his opening soliloquy, when landing from his vessel, in the duet with Senta, and in the music in which the Dutchman expresses his remorse, and his determination to prevent the heroic girl from joining her fate to his.

Signor Bagagiolo sang well the music of Daland, the Norwegian captain, as did Signor Carpi that of Erik, Senta's accepted and afterwards rejected lover. The incidental passages for Mary, Senta's attendant, were efficiently rendered by Mdle. Ghiotti, as was the song of the Pilot by Signor Rosario.

The choruses were generally well given—the beautiful "Spinning Song," for female voices, however, having been far too noisy. The fine band of the establishment was heard to special advantage in the overture and the elaborate orchestral accompaniments. The scenery and stage effects were excellent, especially the representation of the approach and anchoring of the Dutch vessel in the first act, and its destruction at the close of the opera. The principal singers were several times called forward, as was also Signor Vianesi, the conductor, at the end of the performance.

The opera was repeated on Tuesday; for Thursday "Il Trovatore" was announced, and for Friday—the occasion of the visit of General Grant—"La Figlia del Reggimento," preceded by the American national air, "The Star-Spangled Banner," the solo passages sung by Mdle. Albani. This (Saturday) evening "Aida" is to be repeated.

Next week (on Saturday) the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's opera, "Santa Chiara," is to be produced. The season of this establishment is to close on July 21.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The revival of "Otello" on Thursday week included two special features of the cast of the opera as given at Her Majesty's Opera (Drury-Lane Theatre) in 1870—under the one season of Mr. George Wood's leasehold—the Desdemona of Madame Christine Nilsson and the Iago of M. Faure. To these important performances was added the reappearance of Signor Tambrlik, after an interval of several years. The Otello of this gentleman had previously been a specialty in the opera as revived at the Covent-Garden establishment in 1864. First notice is due to the great artist who returns to us with little perceptible diminution of vocal power, while still possessing that grand style and fine declamation for which he was before so remarkable. In the duet where Iago inflames Othello's jealousy, and in the final scene in which the Moor vacillates between his love for Desdemona and his thirst for revenge, Signor Tambrlik's performance was as grand as ever. In the duet the audience were positively electrified by the singer's production of the high C sharp in the chest voice—a feat rarely accomplished by tenors—with a purity and volume of tone that were scarcely exceeded by the same singer in former years. The passage "L'ira d'avverso fato" was encored with enthusiasm and repeated with no diminution of power.

The poetic grace and refinement and the vocal brilliancy of Madame Nilsson's performance as Desdemona were as admirably displayed as heretofore, especially in the "Willow song" and the following prayer—intense grief and despair having been finely realised in the concluding scene with her infuriated husband. M. Faure's Iago is the same combination of dramatic and vocal merit as formerly; and Signor Carrion (a recent debutant) greatly improved his position by his very effective singing as Roderigo. Mdle. Robati, as Emilia, contributed to the general efficiency of the cast. "Otello" was repeated on Monday; on Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was given, with the effective performances of Mdle. Salla as Valentina and Herr Wachtel as Raoul—it having been the lady's first appearance in the character. The specialty of this week will be the first appearance of Mdle. Gerster as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," this (Saturday) evening.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This event was virtually inaugurated yesterday (Friday) with what is called a "grand public rehearsal;" but has, in reality, little of the semblance of a rehearsal, from the thorough preparation ensured by a long course of preliminary practice. Yesterday's programme comprised portions from those of each of the three days' performances of next week, including extracts from "The Messiah" (with which oratorio the festival opens on Monday); from the pieces to be given on the "selection" day (Wednesday), and from "Israel in Egypt," with which the festival is to conclude on Friday.

The arrangements are on the same grand scale as heretofore. The choruses are rendered by the Metropolitan Handel Festival choir (including the choristers of the Sacred Harmonic Society), reinforced by large additions from provincial sources. To balance this enormous body of vocal tone there is an orchestra of proportionate force, every division of which is enhanced beyond the usual dimensions; M. Sainton being, as before, the principal first violin.

The solo singers are Madame Adelina Patti (who sang at the festival of 1865), Mdle. Albani (who appears for the first time at a Handel Festival), Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Edith Wynne, and Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Santley, Herr Henschel, and Signor Foli.

The trumpet solo of Mr. T. Harper will be an incidental feature, particularly in "The Messiah," and in the obbligate to the air "Let the bright seraphim," to be sung by Mdle. Albani on Wednesday (the selection day).

Mr. Best (of Liverpool) is the solo organist, being named for the second of Handel's organ concertos on the day just specified; and Mr. Willing presides at the instrument as accompanist.

Of the proceedings of Friday, Monday, and Wednesday we must speak in our next notice. Meantime we may glance at the antecedents of these festivals.

This will be the eighth celebration—the sixth held triennially—at the Crystal Palace, the first having taken place in 1857 as an experiment. This consisted of three days' performance, comprising the oratorios "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt." Another festival followed in 1859, when "The Messiah" was given on the first day and "Israel in Egypt" on the third; the intermediate Wednesday having been devoted to a selection from various works by Handel—a scheme that has been judiciously followed at the subsequent celebrations.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has been and still is the basis in the musical arrangements of the festivals; and its conductor, Sir Michael Costa, was heretofore and continues to be the presiding power by which the vast army of executants is swayed and controlled into unanimous action.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert—which took place at the Floral Hall on Monday afternoon—attracted the usual full and brilliant attendance. The fine singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdle. Albani, and many other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera company, was heard in pieces of various styles, all more or less familiar. Those of Sir J. Benedict's composition were "The bird that came in Spring," sung by Madame Patti, and the fine finale of his sacred cantata, "Saint Cecilia," for soprano solo, with chorus of angels for female voices. In this Mdle. Albani was the soloist. Each piece was encored, as were the other performances of both singers. Sir J. Benedict and Mr. Charles Hallé played Moscheles' fine duet for two pianofortes, "Hommage à Handel," and Madame Norman-Néruda's finished violin playing was heard in a sonata by Corelli.

M. Ganz's *Matinée Musicale* was given at Dudley House on Tuesday, with an interesting selection, including his own pianoforte playing and performances by other well-known artists, both vocal and instrumental.

The concert of Signor Gustave Garcia, the well-known professor of singing, attracted a crowded audience to St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme comprised a first and third part, consisting of miscellaneous selections—contributed to by several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists—between which portions Herr Hofmann's cantata, "The Legend of Melusine," was performed; the choruses by an excellent choir of about 250 voices. The music of the principal character, Melusine, was very well sung by Miss Lisa Walton, a pupil of Signor Garcia. The young lady possesses a voice of agreeable and sympathetic quality, her intonation is good, and her style refined. She was much applauded in the romanza, and was also highly effective in the duet with Count Raimund. The music of this character was very well rendered by Signor Frederici, subordinate parts having been efficiently filled by Madame Garcia and Mr. C. E. Tinney. The cantata was given with accompaniment of two pianos (Messrs. T. Jones and Thomas) and harmonium (Mr. Marlois).

Mr. John Thomas, the skilful harpist, gave a harp concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when a band of harps and some well-known vocalists contributed to a varied programme. At the same time, the annual concert of Signor Ardit, the eminent conductor, took place at Dudley House, Park-lane, with a programme of strong interest, both vocal and instrumental. Mr. Richard Blagrove gave a concertina concert the same evening at the Royal Academy of Music. Yesterday (Friday) afternoon Mr. Charles Gardner (pianist) was to give his twelfth annual concert at Willis's Rooms, introducing a new trio of his composition, for piano, concertina, and violoncello.

Another orchestral concert was given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, K.G., died at Darmstadt on the 13th inst., aged seventy-one. He married in 1833 Princess Mathilde of Bavaria, by whom he had no issue, and who died in 1862. A few days before his death he caused it to be announced to his family that he had been married for the last nine years to Frau von Hochsteten. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Colonel Gardner, was sent to Darmstadt by the Queen to attend his funeral, which took place on the 19th. He is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Louis of Hesse, K.G., who is married to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria. The Landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt was erected into a Grand Duchy by Napoleon I. in 1806, when the Landgrave Louis VII. assumed the title of "Louis I., Grand Duke." The reigning Sovereign is the great-grandson of the Prince in question. He is a Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army, and Colonel of various Russian, Prussian, and Hessian regiments.

LORD JUSTICE MELLISH.

The Right Hon. Sir George Mellish, Lord Justice of Appeal, P.C., D.C.L., died on the 15th inst., at his residence, in Lowndes-square. He was second son of the late Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford, by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall Hall, in the county of Stafford; was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford; practised as a special pleader from 1840 to 1848; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the latter year, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1861. He went the Northern Circuit, and acquired a very high reputation for learning and ability. His practice was extensive in cases both of law and equity; and in 1870, a vacancy occurring in the Court of Appeal, he was appointed Lord Justice, in succession to Sir G. Giffard. At the same time he received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn of the Privy Council. His life was a strange mixture of suffering and labour. From his earliest childhood he was tortured with severe gouty pains, but his powerful and clear intellect enabled him to perform zealously the duties of an arduous profession. Lord Justice James addressed the Bar in the Court of Appeal last Saturday morning on the loss which the Court and the profession had sustained by the death of Lord Justice Mellish; and Mr. Glasse, on behalf of the Bar, expressed their sympathy with the observations of the learned Judge—A portrait of Lord Justice Mellish was given in the Number of this Paper for Nov. 5, 1870.

LADY STIRLING-MAXWELL.

Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, Lady Stirling-Maxwell, generally known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the distinguished poetess and novelist, died on the 15th inst. at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street. Her Ladyship, second daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan,

inherited a large share of the genius of the Sheridans, and very early in life displayed her poetic taste and ability. In 1829 appeared from her pen "The Sorrows of Rosalie," and amongst her numerous productions, both in prose and verse, may be mentioned "The Undying One," a poem, published in 1831; "Wife and Woman's Reward," 1835; "Stuart of Dunleath," 1851; "The Lady of La Garaye," 1861; "Lost and Saved," 1863; and "Old Sir Douglas," 1868. She was married, first, July 30, 1827, to the Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, afterwards for many years magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court (who died Feb. 24, 1875), and by him was mother of Thomas Brinsley, present Lord Grantley. The Hon. Mrs. Norton was married, secondly, in March, 1876 (she was his second wife), to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., K.T., of Pollok, Renfrewshire, M.P., Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Of Mrs. Norton's sisters, the elder, Helen Selina, married, first, the late Lord Dufferin, and, secondly, the Earl of Gifford, and the younger, Jane Georgina, Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G.—A Portrait of Lady Stirling-Maxwell will appear in our next Issue.

MISS CARPENTER.

Miss Mary Carpenter, who was well known for the active part she has taken in the reformatory movement and in the promotion of ragged schools and of female education, died on the 15th inst. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, and sister of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent physiologist, and was born in 1807. She had published several works on the best methods of dealing with youthful criminals and on various other philanthropic and educational subjects. She read many papers before the Social Science Association, and paid four visits to India for the purpose of promoting female education and prison reform in that country. Her last visit was made in 1875-6; and only last month a Parliamentary paper was issued containing two letters which Miss Carpenter had written to Lord Salisbury, at his Lordship's desire, giving her views upon the questions of female education and prison discipline in India. In Bristol Miss Carpenter will be greatly missed. She established and superintended the Red Lodge Reformatory, where she died, as well as the Industrial School for Girls and Day Feeding Schools. With every mark of respect, the remains of Miss Carpenter were interred on Tuesday morning in Arncliffe Cemetery. The hearse was followed by about twenty mourning and private coaches, including those of the Mayor and High Sheriff. The boys and girls of the Kingswood Reformatory, Red Lodge Reformatory, and Park-row Industrial Schools joined in the procession. The officiating minister was the Rev. A. N. Blatchford, of Lewin's Mead Unitarian Chapel.

ADMIRAL ROUS.

Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous died on the 19th inst. This veteran sportsman was the second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and was born in January, 1795, so that he has passed away in his eighty-third year. In 1808 he entered the Navy, and served as a midshipman in the expedition to Flushing. He afterwards was appointed to the Bacchante, under Sir W. Hoste, and received a medal for bravery in various boat actions and land expeditions. In 1823 he was made Captain, and, in command of the Rainbow, served on the Indian and New Holland stations between 1825 and 1829. Some years afterwards he performed a feat of seamanship of which he was justly proud. While in command of the Pique she struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, and was much damaged. Captain Rous, however, brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast, and without a keel, fore-foot, or rudder, though the ship was making 23 in. of water an hour. This feat has often been cited as an instance of the resources and skill, to say nothing of the courage, of seamen of the old school. In 1841 Admiral Rous was returned for Westminster in the Conservative interest, but was rejected in 1846. Notwithstanding his defeat, Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. It was as a sportsman, however, and not as a politician, or even as a sailor, that Admiral Rous will best be remembered. For close upon forty years he may be said to have been almost supreme as an authority upon the turf; and it was a supremacy marked by the most perfect fairness and good sense. He has been a steward of the Jockey Club almost uninterruptedly, we believe, since 1838; and his work on "The Laws and Practice of Horse Racing" procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf." Few men have been more prominent in London society, and few will be more missed.—We hope to be able to give a Portrait of Admiral Rous next week.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. JAMES.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., died on the 15th inst., at Southampton, aged seventy-four. He was the fifth son of John James, Esq., of Truro, by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Hosken, Esq., of Carines, Cornwall; and, having been educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1825, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1874. He was employed as Director-General of the Geological Survey of Ireland, 1844 to 1846, and of the Admiralty Works at Portsmouth from 1846 to 1852, and from 1854 to 1874 was Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. He received the honour of knighthood in 1860. Sir Henry married, in 1845, Emma, daughter of the late Major-General Matson, R.E.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Admiral George Dobson, on the 13th inst., at 32, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged eighty-one.

Major-General Angelo Edward Osborn, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., at the age of forty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Auriol Prinsep, on the 15th inst., at Aix-les-Bains, in his forty-seventh year.

The Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Hartlebury, and Hon. Canon of Worcester, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-eight.

George O. Sedgwick, Esq., Commander of the Rajah of Cochin, on the 11th inst., at Penge, Surrey, aged fifty-one.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Linton, of Stirlloe, Hunts, J.P. and D.L., formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and one of the survivors of Waterloo, on the 10th inst.

Henrietta Matilda, Mrs. Leigh, widow of the Rev. Thomas Gerard Leigh, and daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, on the 29th ult., at Shirdington Lodge, near Cheltenham.

William Henry Whitehead, Esq., of 7, South-square, Gray's Inn, late Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, at Castle Mona, Isle of Man, on the 11th inst.

Dr. Henry Wilson, of 2, Merrion-square, Dublin, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery in the University School of Medicine, and Surgeon Oculist to St. Mark's Hospital in that city, on the 14th inst., in his fortieth year. Dr. Wilson had, by his skill and ability, raised himself to a position of eminence in the special branch of the medical profession to which he had devoted himself.

Henry Robert Boucherett, of Willingham and Stallingborough, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1866, representative of an ancient family of French origin long settled at Willingham.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philipps, of The Manor House, Sproughton, near Ipswich, J.P. and D.L., formerly Captain 3rd Light Dragoons, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-one. Colonel Philipps was fourth son of the late Rev. John Philipps, of Lower Eaton, in the county of Hereford, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Charles Pye, Esq., of Wadley, Berkshire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T. J. J. (Belper).—We can recommend Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings" and Wormald's "Chess Openings," both of which can be obtained through any bookseller. We do not know the prices of these or any other chess books.

I. M. P. (Lisbon).—We will consider your suggestion.

L. A. N. (Bath).—Problems in two and three moves are unquestionably most acceptable to our subscribers, but we are much mistaken if the elegant position given below does not gratify all of them.

DOLLY (Liverpool).—In Problem No. 1737 the answer to 1. Q to K 8th is 1. P takes R. J. T. (Eton College).—The conception embodied in your problem is good; but there is a second solution, commencing 1. Kt to Q 2nd.

A LITTLE BOY.—No notice was taken of your proposed solution of No. 1737 because it was erroneous. All correct solutions are duly acknowledged.

J. K. (Cologne).—Thanks for the programme of the chess meeting in your city. A batch of the games will be very acceptable.

J. R. G. (Lima).—In position No. 1, White should win by force; in No. 2, Black with the move draws easily by the move he adopted—K to K sq. The problem shall be examined.

A. M. (Moscow).—We are greatly obliged for the trouble you have taken. Can you inform us if the game between M. H. and Herr D. has been published?

H. R. (Brompton).—Hazelton's "Brevity and Brilliance" cannot be obtained in this country. Your best course is to apply to the author, Campton Village, New Hampshire, U.S.

TYRO (St. Albans).—The best authority on the rules and regulations for playing chess is Staunton's "Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden, London. A player can castle when neither King nor Rook has been moved and when in the movement the King is not played over to any square attacked by an adverse piece.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1737 received from R. Rumbelow, J. M. Pamplona, J. O. Skinner, and Red Ink.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1737 received from L. A. N. E. L. G. R. H. Brooks, W. N. Payne, R. L. (Chichester), D. C. B. W. F. Payne, R. Rumbelow, and J. O. Skinner.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1738 received from H. B. S. A. Sillem, P. S. Schenel, Triton, R. Roughhead, Simplex, Only Jones, J. Williams, W. Alston, Leonard and Leon, S. Western, Queen of Connaught, J. S. W. Nelson, R. T. King, E. Worsley, T. Edgar, H. Stanfield, R. W. Robson, G. Fosbrooke, N. Cowell, E. Farnside, Mechanic, J. Wontone, Paul's R. ost, Harro Ian, L. Burnett, G. Re ves, J. Lyndford, T. W. Hope, R. bin Gray, C. H. E. more, Americans, Long Stop, S. Threlfall, N. Brock, F. G. V. S. W. M. J. L. T. Black Knight, G. S. Adams, F. Wharton, R. Schofield, B. R. S. J. H. B. M. Whiteley, N. D. C. Fuss in Boots, T. R. Y. M. Rawlings, A. Mackenzie, L. G. A. H. Burgher, J. F. Spiers, W. F. Payne, E. L. G. L. A. N. S. Weil, W. P. Welch, H. Beermann, H. A. Rooms, W. S. B. Cant, W. Leeson, Woolwich Chess Club, R. H. Brooks, Herewa d. O. B. Granville, G. W. Stevens, Maggie Irwin, E. P. Villiamin, East Marden, Johanna, G. H. V. E. H. H. V. F. Dennis, Compino, H. M. Pridaux, Red Ink, A. Wood, Thomas Isaac, Highway Institute, M. H. Moorhouse, B. Lewy, Dolly, Arthur Middleton, J. de Honsteyn, R. Rumbelow, J. O. Skinner, T. Guest, The Firs, Mac, Leander, Mariana of Bruges, and Emile Frau.

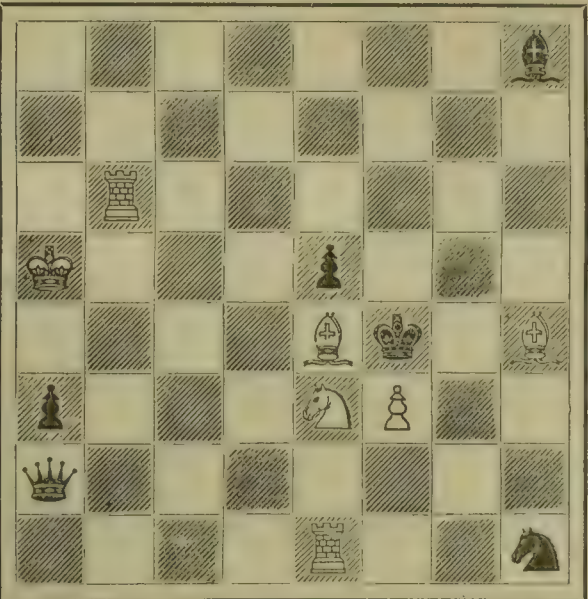
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1737.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 8th. Any move. 2. Kt, B, or Q mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1740.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A pair of lively Games played a few weeks ago in Moscow between M. HELLMIG and Mr. AYLIMER MAUDE.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.). BLACK (M. H.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P K Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to K 2nd P to Kt 4th
12. B to Q 3rd Q to K 3rd
13. Q to Kt 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd
14. Kt to B 4th Kt takes Kt
15. B takes Kt
Down to this point the opening has been played in strict accordance with the latest lights upon the Compromised Defence.

15. P to Q R 3rd
All the authorities pronounce 15. P to K R 3rd to be the best move at this juncture.
16. Kt to Kt 5th
16. B to K 4th is worthy of examination.

Between the same Players.—(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.). BLACK (M. H.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Castles P takes Kt
The radical defects of the Muzio Gambit are rather intensified than otherwise by this second sacrifice.
6. K takes B
7. Q takes P Q to B 3rd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A chess festival in honour of the famous German master, Herr Andersen, will be held at Leipzig from July 15 to 20 next. Arrangements have been completed for a grand tournament of first-rate players; and on July 18 a testimonial from the chessplayers of Germany will be presented to the guest of the occasion. Herr Andersen's public career has shed lustre upon German chess, and it is fitly recognised in the honours his compatriots now design to confer upon him.

The Bermondsey Chess Club engaged in two matches last week, and carried the victory in both. Against the International Bermondsey scored six to three; and the Dublin Castle Club was defeated by seven to one.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 28, 1876, and March 6, 1877, of Mr. James Graham, late of No. 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 17th ult., were proved on the 7th inst. by David Kennedy Porter, Alexander Frederick Stewart, and John Thomas Agnew Patrick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator gives to his executors, who shall prove his will and act in the execution of the trusts of his estate, £1000 each; to the said Mr. D. K. Porter his residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; upon trust for his brother, David Graham, for life, £30,000 Three per Cent stock; a like sum of stock is also given upon trust for his sisters, Mary Ann Graham, Anne Cheesman, and Charlotte Thomas, in equal parts, for their lives, and subsequently the whole for the children of the said Mrs. Cheesman (except his nephew, Robert Suckling Cheesman) and the only son of the said R. S. Cheesman by his first marriage; for distribution to the persons named in a sealed paper £5000, free of legacy duty; upon trust for such schools, hospitals, institutions for the relief of the poor, and generally for such charitable or benevolent institutions in the island of St. Vincent as his executors shall determine, £10,000; and there are legacies to his servants, according to the length of their service. Such part of the residue of the personality as is by law applicable to charitable purposes the testator gives to and amongst such schools, hospitals, and charitable and benevolent institutions in London or the suburbs, and in such proportion and manner, as his executors in their absolute discretion shall think fit. The rest of his personal estate not applicable by law to charitable purposes, and all his real estate, he leaves to his grand-nephew, the only son of his nephew, Robert Suckling Cheesman, by his first marriage.

The will, dated May 15, 1868, of Mr. Edwin Louis Samuel, formerly of Liverpool, and late of No. 9, Kensington-gore, and of No. 60, Old Broad-street, banker, who died on March 28 last, has been proved by Mrs. Clara Samuel, the widow, Samuel Montagu, the brother, and Edward Wilson Yates, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his horses and carriages and £5000; to his said brother, £2000; to his brother-in-law, Mr. Yates, £1000; to the Hebrew congregation at Liverpool, £200; to the Liverpool Blind Asylum, £100; to the board of guardians of the Jewish poor in London, £200; and, after giving some other legacies, he leaves one half of the income of the rest of his property, real and personal, to his wife for life, for the maintenance of herself and children, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again, and subject thereto the residue of all his property is to be held upon trust for his children in equal shares.

The will, dated Feb. 26, 1877, of Mr. Henry Spicer, late of New Bridge-street, and of the Highlands, Putney-heath, who died on April 4 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Sarah Spicer, the widow, and Henry Spicer and Edward Spicer, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and his residence absolutely, and for life the rents of certain property and the dividends of £25,000; to his acting executors, £50 each; to his brothers and sisters, and to his friends, the Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., and Thomas Bamford, £100 each; to each of his seven sons, Henry, Edward, Alfred, Robert, Arthur, Herbert, and Walter, £15,000; to each of his daughters, Sarah and Julia, £9000; and there are some properties specifically given to his said daughters and his son Henry. The residue he leaves to all his children in equal shares.

The will, with one codicil, dated May 7, 1875, and March 27, 1877, of Mr. George Giles, late of The Maples, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, civil engineer, who died on April 9 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Meadows Giles, the widow, John Lankester, Thomas Smith Rowe, M.D., and Henry Bailey Rowan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £55,000. The testator gives to his executors £100 each; to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, £500, and a piece of freehold ground, absolutely, and the rest of his property for life. On her death the portions of each of his three daughters are to be made up to £10,000; and the remainder of his property is to be divided equally between his six sons.

The will and five codicils (dated respectively June 21, 1865; June 30, 1869; Oct. 20, 1871; April 24, 1874; Oct. 13, 1875; and Dec. 19, 1876) of Mr. George James, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, and late of Ridgeway, Southampton, who died on Jan. 18 last, were proved on the 26th ult. by Janus Stanley James and George James, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The devises and bequests relate entirely to testator's wife and children.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1877, of Mr. Charles Edward Cawley, late M.P. for the borough of Salford, of the Heath, Kersal, Salford, Lancashire, who died on April 2 last, was proved in London on the 8th inst. by James Chapman, Richard Heaton Smith, and René James Tahourdin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. There are several legacies. To his wife, Mrs. Harriet Cawley, the testator gives the policy on his life, with the bonuses, his residence, with the furniture and effects, and £650 per annum for life; and the rest of his property to his daughter.

The Earl of Aberdeen has agreed to accept the office of president of the forthcoming Social Science Congress, to be held in Aberdeen; and Lord Young, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, has consented to preside over the education department of the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb was held in the lecture-hall of the association, Oxford-street, on the 15th inst.—Sir John Kennaway, M.P., presiding. Mr. S. Smith, the secretary, read the report, which was conveyed by finger-language to those deaf mutes who were among the audience. The committee rejoiced to say that this year the income had increased. Last year the association had a difficulty in meeting its liabilities, and had to thank "A Suffolk Rector" for £150, Lady Burdett-Coutts for £100, and Lord Overstone for £50; and these sums removed the difficulty and enabled the association to continue its work, without which the adult deaf and dumb would be deprived of the means of effective public religious instruction. Acknowledgment was made of the services rendered to the deaf and dumb community by the London School Board, who had established classes in four different parts of London, and near to the schools. The association had provided homes, by voluntary contributions, where the children who lived at a great distance from the school could be boarded during the week-days.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Mansion House for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a training college for teachers of the deaf under the German system, which communicates language by what is termed lip-reading. After some observations by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who presided, resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object of the meeting. It was stated that an offer of £1000 had been made on condition that £4000 would be raised by the 1st of next month.

S K E T C H E S O F T H E W A R.



TULDSCHA, ON THE DANUBE.

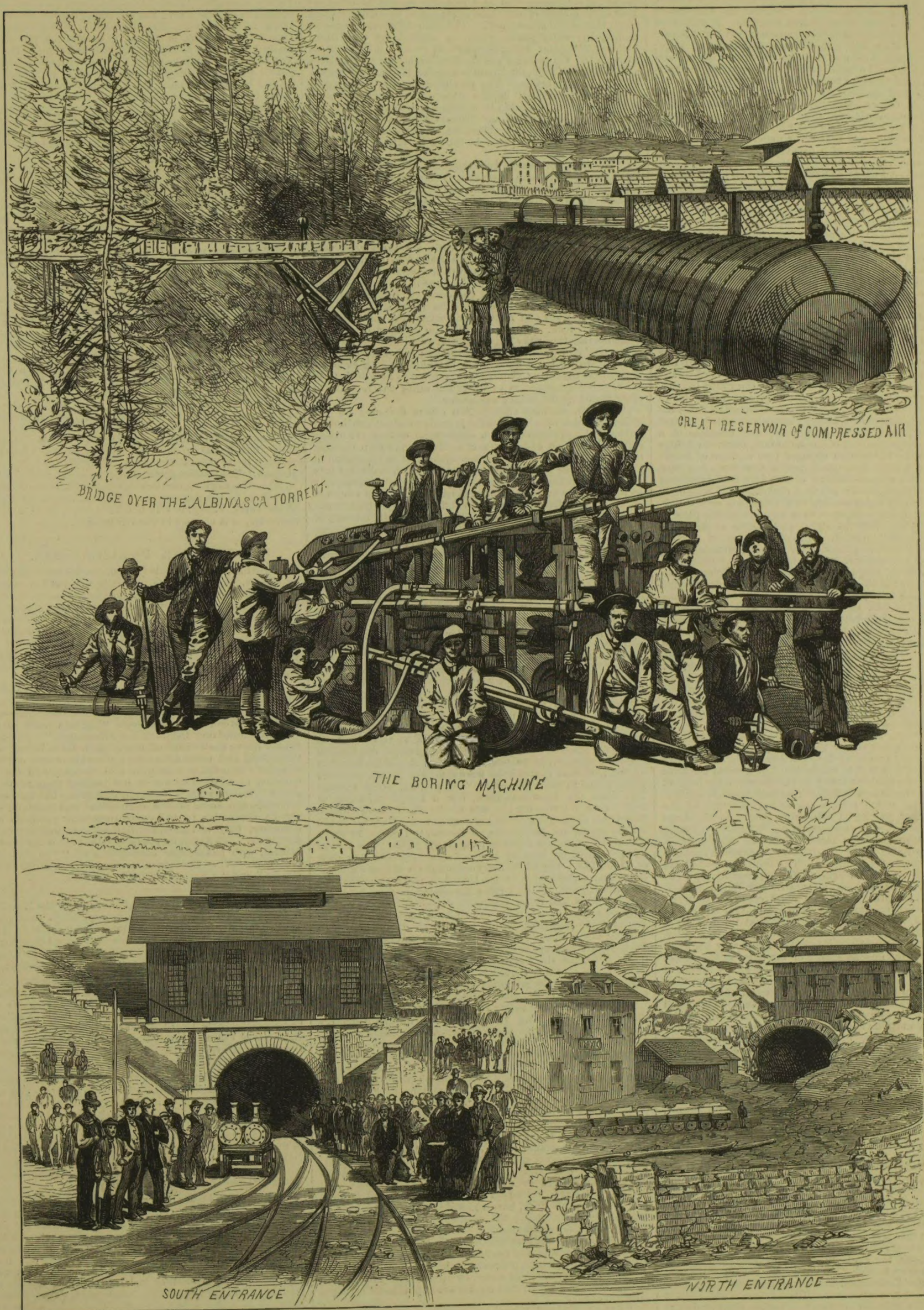


THE VLADYKAVKAZ ROAD, IN THE RUSSIAN CAUCASUS.



A SPANISH FRUIT-GIRL. BY P. A. COT.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. GOUPIL AND CO.



THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY TUNNEL WORKS.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

In the very centre of that stupendous barrier of mountain ranges, called the Alps, which shuts off Italy from Switzerland, and from Savoy and the Austrian Tyrol on each hand, stretching to the Gulf of Genoa and to the Adriatic, a gigantic engineering work is about to be recommenced. The construction of the St. Gothard railway tunnel is not less important, we consider, than that of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, connecting Savoy and France with Piedmont and the western and central provinces of the Italian kingdom. It will afford more direct and independent communication, not only between Germany and Italy, but also between England and Italy; while Switzerland, Belgium, and the whole of Central and Northern Europe will obtain immediate access to the Mediterranean and to its ports for trade with the Levant. We observe, therefore, with satisfaction, that an International Conference, lately held to debate upon the means of raising sufficient capital, by joint contributions from several countries interested in the project, has agreed upon a fair division of its cost. Our illustrations of the works that lately underwent a temporary suspension, from obstacles of a pecuniary kind, were prepared some time ago from a series of photographs which an official gentleman had sent us, accompanied by his own description of the subject. The following is a translation of his account of it:—

"Between the Simplon, to the west, and the Lukmanier and Splügen, in the Grisons, to the east of it, rises the St. Gothard clump of mountains, the elevation of which is above the line of perpetual snow. It contains the sources of the Rhine and the Rhone, as well as of the Reuss and the Tessin or Ticino; but the two last-named rivers occupy, respectively, the northern and the southern valley, on the Swiss and the Italian side of the St. Gothard; the former pursuing its course to the Lake of the Four Cantons, the latter flowing down into Lake Maggiore.

"The proposed tunnel through the St. Gothard will be of the length of fifteen kilometres, which is about nine miles and one third of a mile. Its north entrance is situated below the village of Goschenen, a dreary hamlet in the Canton of Uri, which was only, during a few summer weeks, enlivened by the visits of foreign tourists on their way to see the Furka Glacier, or taking the St. Gothard Pass for their route to Italy. Before the commencement of the tunnel works, Goschenen consisted of about sixty dilapidated houses, irregularly stuck against the rocks, or huge blocks of granite, and moraines of a receding glacier, at the foot of the mountain, below the bridge over the Reuss. It has been changed into a scene of bustle and activity; within three years past a new town has been created, for the accommodation of two thousand labouring men; there are comfortable hotels, a post office and telegraph, and the visitor may enjoy musical entertainments or dancing, or the reading of his newspaper, as in any fashionable place of resort in the Alps. But the sights and sounds of strenuous toil are continually present. The detonation of a mine exploded in the bowels of the rock, or the shrill whistle, rattle, and rumble of a locomotive engine, the cries of Piedmontese labourers, or their songs, perhaps Garibaldi's Hymn, when coming back in the evening, after a day's hard work, remind us that this is no mere place of holiday recreation or of repose for invalids. The first sight of the great work is gained in leaving the village, just below the commencement of the steep side path up the narrow Schöllenen defile. Here is the dark archway that marks the northern entrance to the tunnel, and here, on the river bank, are the buildings, the lines of railroad or tramroad, the waggons and trucks, the blocks of stone and tubes or beams of iron, and various parts of machinery, to be adjusted by the workmen. (We give an illustration of the north end of the tunnel at Goschenen, and one likewise of the south end, which is at the village of Airolo, in the canton of Ticino, on the Italian side of the mountain.)

"An inspection of the St. Gothard line of railway, from Lucerne, at the upper end of the Lake of the Four Cantons, to Goschenen, and thence by the tunnel to Airolo, shows what great difficulties it has had to encounter. The Lake of the Four Cantons (the Vierwaldstättersee) is 1430 ft. above the level of the sea, while Goschenen is 3630 ft.; so that there is a difference of 2200 ft., which incline has to be overcome by the steepest possible gradients; and from Airolo to the Lago Maggiore there is a very steep descent. Without reckoning the nine miles of the great tunnel, there are other tunnels, having an aggregate length of sixteen or seventeen miles, in different portions of the railway. The entire length of the line, from Lucerne to the Italian frontier, traversing the Swiss cantons of Lucerne, Zug, Schwytz, Uri, and Ticino, is about 163 miles. It appears, from the chief engineer Helweg's report to the Federal Council of Switzerland, that the cost of laying the line, which was at first estimated at 187 millions of francs, cannot be less than 289 millions. The contractor, M. Louis Favre, has sublet the contract for boring the great tunnel, without the internal casing of masonry, at the rate of 2800 francs the longitudinal metre, for the 15,000 metres of its total length. Add to this cost of boring and excavating ten or twelve million francs for the masonry, and we get a sum of from fifty-two to fifty-five million francs for the cased tunnel; but to this we must add eight or nine millions for the finishing and for laying down the permanent way, as well as for plans and surveys, engineering superintendence, and management of the works, bringing up the entire cost of the St. Gothard tunnel to sixty-two or sixty-five millions of francs. It is a large sum, equivalent to some two millions and a half pounds sterling; yet very much less than the actual cost of two great recent works of a similar nature. The tunnel through the Col de Fréjus, commonly known as the Mont Cenis Tunnel, which is 12,233 metres long, cost about 75,000,000f., and the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, with a length of 7634 metres, cost more than 6000f. the metre. The vast progress of mechanical science and skill in late years has been nowhere proved more remarkably than in such undertakings as these. The old implements of excavation, pickaxe, chisel, and mallet, were superseded in the Mont Cenis tunnel by a new instrument, the perforator, which attacks the hardest rock-surface by percussion; and a newly applied motive-force that of compressed air, which had previously been little understood, was there brought into action. These two special inventions of machinery are now indispensable for the work of such tunnels as the Mont Cenis, the St. Gothard, or the projected British Channel submarine tunnel. Improvements have been made in their details, and their organism has been perfected. But their original type has been preserved. The condensed air, when it passes from the cylinder in which it suffers compression, is transmitted by cast-iron tubes, of a diameter varying in different cases, to those places in the excavation where its power is needed for attacking the face of the rock. It is there used for setting in motion the perforators that strike the rock, and which pierce in it the holes for inserting the charges of dynamite. These charges are exploded, and the fragments or mass of stone thus detached from the rock are then carried away and deposited outside the tunnel. The perforating machine has been sheltered during the explosion, in a siding made in the rock, at such a distance as not to receive any damage. It is now again brought forward in front of the rock to be cut

through; the conduit of compressed air is re-attached to its motive-power apparatus, and fresh holes are bored to serve for another blasting operation. Such is the work of excavation, very simple in principle, but complex and minute in its various details.

"Outside the entrance to the St. Gothard tunnel we meet with the air-compressing apparatus, which is fitted up on the Colladon system. Twenty-three cylinders, at each end of the tunnel, at Goschenen and at Airolo, are worked to compress 1200 cubic metres of air (1596 cubic yards) to a density eight times that of the atmosphere. The air-condensers are set in motion by water-power, which is applied by six Girard turbines, the water being supplied by canals; it flows down through the Val de Schöllenen to Goschenen, but on the south side it is drawn from the Tremola and the Ticino, by a system of locks and reservoirs. The precipitous clefts in the rocks are frequently crossed by the water-pipes, suspended at a giddy height, or supported by a light wooden bridge, which is seen at the place where the Ticino conduit passes over the Albinasca, to supply the turbines that work the air-condensing apparatus at Airolo. [This is shown in one of our illustrations.]

"An army of nearly two thousand workmen, miners, smiths, carpenters, and engineers, is employed constantly at each of the two ends of the tunnel, to perform this vast undertaking. It is a scene of great activity when they are all working there. At the sheds for repairing the machines there lie a great number of perforators, all blunted or bent in their hard service, pieces of their carriages, and other parts of the boring apparatus; behind these are the forges, with their blazing fires, where the points and edges of the augers and the chisels are sharpened and re-tempered; not far off is heard the dull thumping beat of the huge hammer, plied by an engine of sufficient power; in the distance, among heaps of earth and stone fetched out of the mountain, stand the powder-magazines and factories of dynamite cartridges for blasting the rock. We observe also the cantines or refreshment-booths, the rows of lodging-houses, the hospital, the carpenters' and wheelwrights' workshops; and we have to step over the air-tubes and water-pipes, extending from the outside far into the tunnel. Overhead, at the tunnel's mouth, is fixed the ventilating apparatus to purify the air of the interior, so often fouled by the mining explosions.

"The St. Gothard tunnel, like others designed for the accommodation of a large traffic, is made to admit two lines of railway. Its dimensions, in a diametrical section, are nearly eight metres wide and seven metres high, making an opening of between forty and fifty metres square. The excavation of this space in the perpendicular face of the rock is divided into several different sections. These are penetrated simultaneously by an adequate number of piercing implements, each mounted on a solid iron frame, with screws and levers by which it can be set at the required height, to strike directly forward or obliquely, as may be found expedient. The largest carriage or frame, used in the principal level cutting, is about four metres long, and stands one metre and a half in height, carrying six perforators of the MacKean sort; those used at the north end are of the Ferroux pattern. Each of these movable machines is tended by three men, who are occupied with its transportation, and with the replacing, fixing, and using of the perforators upon it, or the pouring of water into the holes that are bored, to facilitate their work. A tender follows the engine, with a supply of water to be injected for this purpose.

"The number and depth of the holes to be bored, and the amount of work to be done by the perforators, must depend on the nature of the rock, and the position of its strata, being more or less favourable to its removal by blasting. The greatest difficulty is found in first opening the smaller top section of the tunnel's diameter, and picking out the solid rock in that part, while all the substance of the adjacent sections is still intact. In the granite rock at Goschenen, to lay open a space of six or seven metres square, it was needful that from twenty-two to twenty-six holes should be bored in its face; whereas twelve holes were sufficient for the schistose gneiss found in other portions. The granite, which extends here from the Finster-aarhorn, has a lateral thickness of 2000 metres, intersecting the axis of the St. Gothard tunnel. The depth of the holes bored varies from 80 centimetres, in the schists, crystalline, micaceous, or talcose, to 1 metre 20 centimetres, its maximum depth in the granitic rocks. The dose of dynamite used for blasting is about one kilogramme in each of these holes. The whole daily consumption of that explosive compound, at both ends of the tunnel, is more than 500 kilogrammes. Instantly after firing the charge in these holes the mass of stone and other substance detached by it is carried away in trucks or waggons, drawn by a condensed-air locomotive, to be deposited outside the tunnel. The quantity so brought out is about 400 cubic metres in twenty-four hours. Each wagon conveys at one time an average load of one cubic metre. Besides the number of waggons so employed, fifty others are in constant requisition for transporting fresh supplies of boring chisels and other implements, and bricks for the internal masonry of the tunnel arch.

"The combined, or rather consecutive, processes of boring, blasting, and removing the substance detached from the interior of the mountain are together called making a poste, or stage, in the progress of the work. Each stage is supposed, in general, to advance the work of opening the tunnel from one metre to one metre twenty centimetres in length. In a good easy piece of rock, suitable for boring and blasting, three or four stages can be accomplished in the day, making progress to the extent of from 3m. 50c. to 4m. 50c. At this rate, working equally at both ends of the tunnel, its construction would advance from seven to nine metres daily, if not hindered by unfavourable circumstances. Unfortunately, there are frequent hindrances and inevitable causes of delay. Violent inbursts of water, in jets as large as the thickness of a man's arm, spouting from the rock with enormous force, have overturned the machines, dispersed or nearly drowned the labourers, and flooded the levels. Compact blocks of crystallised granite, two or three yards thick, have resisted the perforators, breaking the tools, dislocating the machinery, and have scarcely yielded to the force of dynamite. In another place, there is a loose, soft, clayey stratum, which hardly bears the stroke of the boring apparatus, and needs timber props to keep it from falling in and burying all at once. The hard rock, the crumbling earth, and the irruption of water, have successively threatened to stop this great work; but its safe accomplishment is only a question of time.

"The St. Gothard tunnel was begun at Airolo, its south entrance, in September, 1872, and at Goschenen, the north end, in November of the same year. It had been excavated, to the length of more than eight kilometres, adding together the lengths done at both ends, in April, 1876, when a length of 6858 metres still remained to be excavated. There was a considerable difference, however, in the conditions of this task at the north and at the south end. The excavation from Goschenen was scarcely ever interrupted, as the rock was solid, not requiring any props, and with no serious discharge of water; but there were very great difficulties in the excavation from Airolo. The discharge or infiltration of water increased

from the amount of 42 litres in a second, at which it was estimated in May, 1873, in the talcose and granular micaceous of that locality, to about 200 litres a second (forty-four gallons) in December of that year. The face of the rock directly attacked by the perforators alone yielded 40 litres of water in every second of time. In January, 1874, the whole amount continually pouring forth was at the rate of from 230 to 250 litres per second; and this frightful state of things continued throughout the year. By degrees, however, the rock seemed to become drier; but the works were still flooded, and many laborious hours and days were lost in attempting to cope with the influx of waters, to clear away the stuff they washed down, and to support the roof and sides of the tunnel. The timber scaffolding erected for this last-named purpose may yet be seen, in passing through the miles of tunnel already opened by the workmen. But the St. Gothard as well as the Mont Cenis tunnel will before very long, we may hope, be made a convenient passage for the railway trains, conveying passengers and merchandise from the busy and wealthy countries of Europe to the north of Italy, and thence onward to the Levant, the Suez Canal, and the Indian Ocean."

THE ROAD TO VLADYKAVKAZ.

We are indebted to Commander J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., author of an interesting narrative of his travels in "The Crimea and Trans-Caucasia," which has been noticed, for the view of a roadside scene in the Caucasus, presented among our Illustrations. The Russian town of Vladykavkaz, nearly a hundred and fifty miles north of Tiflis, stands midway between the Black Sea and the Caspian, from each of which it is distant above two hundred miles. Its name is compounded of the Russian word "vladyett," meaning "to hold," and "Kavkazom," which is the Russian name of the Caucasus; as this place was formerly esteemed an important frontier stronghold against the wild tribes of that mountain range. It was founded by Prince Potemkin, in 1785, on the site of an Ossety village. The population of the town is about 15,000, and it has fair broad streets, planted with trees, a Governor's mansion, several white churches with green roofs and domes, a bazaar, a fireman's watch-tower, an hospital, and a public garden, but not one decent inn. Its position is between the Ossety and the Kabardah native districts, to the south and to the north respectively, with the Swanny to the west, and the Tchetchen tribes and Daghestan to the east, so that it is a central point for dealing with those Caucasian populations. A railway from Rostoff has lately been completed to Vladykavkaz, placing it in connection with Kharkoff, Orel, Toula, and Moscow. The nearest ports of the Caspian, with Astrakhan on its northern shores, and Bakou, for Georgia, in communication with them by steamer, are not difficult of access. The scenery of the Terek Valley, in this neighbourhood, is of a romantic character, as it appears in our Illustration.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Concerto for Harp and Flute (with orchestral accompaniments) by Mozart. Lamborn Cock. This is the work of whose fine performance, at a recent concert of the Philharmonic Society, we have already spoken—the soloists on that occasion having been Mr. John Thomas and Mr. Oluf Svendsen. The concerto had remained in manuscript, and almost unknown, for many years, and its publication will be welcome to many. The orchestral features of the score have been skilfully arranged for the pianoforte by Mr. J. Thomas, who has supplied effective cadenzas.

Letters from Bayreuth, by Joseph Bennett. Novello, Ewer, and Co. We have here, in a collected shape, the articles written by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, on last year's production of Richard Wagner's series of operadramas founded on "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The Letters are far above the average of newspaper notices, being, in fact, thoughtful and exhaustive essays, descriptive and critical, on Wagner's innovative principles and theories, and the vexed question of whether or not he has realised them in his latest works. The question is discussed powerfully but temperately, and although some of the conclusions and inferences may not be acceptable to the uncompromising partisans of the composer, they will probably find wide acceptance in other directions. An appendix contains some four brightly-written articles, with picturesque descriptions of "The City of the Masters," "The Birthplace of Mozart," "Three Famous Graves," and "A Supper with Wagner."

The subscription ball in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, which took place at Willis's Rooms, under very distinguished patronage, on Monday night, was a great success.—The British Hospital Ball took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, under the special patronage of Princess Christian, upwards of 620 guests being present.

An action in the Common Pleas is remarkable for its result—a verdict for the plaintiff and for the defendant. Farmer Older's pony-gig came into collision with Mr. Gay's cart near Hammersmith in October; the pony was killed, the horse permanently lamed, and both vehicles were damaged. Each party claimed damages from the other, and the jury found for each as against the other. The Judge refused to give costs on either side.

An intimation has been forwarded to the authorities of the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, from the Queen expressing the approval of her Majesty of the extensive scheme of reparation and improvement now in progress, and also of her kind intention to subscribe to the fund. The response made by the principal City companies and the public generally to the appeal that recently appeared from the president (the Duke of Westminster) has already relieved the house committee to the extent of nearly £3000 of the cost of the works, which will amount to about £12,000.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Albert Medal of the second class has been conferred on Sub-Lieutenant Robert James Montgomerie, of H.M.S. *Immortalité*, for his gallant endeavours to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard on April 5 last. The brave deed occurred when the sea was rough, and in a latitude abounding with sharks, and had not Mr. Montgomerie been a powerful swimmer he might have lost his own life.—Here is another instance of bravery, with added fertility of resource, which it is our pleasant duty to record. An award of £3, out of a special fund at Bow-street police station, has been given to Police-constable Holdbrook, 319 X, on the recommendation of Mr. H. Eccles, superintendent of police, Paddington, for his bravery in saving the life of a young woman who had thrown herself into the canal. Although unable to swim, he borrowed the reins of a cab horse standing near, and allowed himself to be lowered into the water, 7 ft. in depth, and was thus towed along by another constable till he reached the sinking body of the woman, and was able to rescue her, although very nearly drowned himself. The officer was recommended as a fitting person to receive one of the medals of the Humane Society. Nor is he quite unfit to receive the Albert Medal.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have now COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-Lists post free.

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THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR, full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 25s. Every one about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.

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LINOLEUM.—OETZMANN and CO. LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. All the NEW PRIZE DESIGNS are now in stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below the usual charge for this favourite floor covering.—OETZMANN and CO.

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EXHIBITION PATTERN COAL VASE.—OETZMANN and CO.'S new Special Designs for the Season, much admired, handsomely japanned, and richly burnished gold ornamentation, with opal handles, strong loose lining, a great convenience and saving in wear. Price complete, 21s.—OETZMANN and CO.

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BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Asclepi).
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache, from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKES; TO THICKEN SOUPS, SAUCES, BEEF TEA;
FOR ALL THE USES OF THE BEST ARROWROOT, AND WITH MILK FOR CHILDREN'S FOOD,

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DELICIOUS WITH STEWED FRUIT.

CORN FLOUR

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DELICIOUS WITH STEWED FRUIT.

IT IS NOT RICE FLOUR; IT IS PREPARED AT GREAT EXPENSE SOLELY FROM MAIZE INDIAN-CORN.

"Quite free from adulteration."—*The Lancet*. "Decidedly superior."—*The Lancet*.

It is rich in heat-giving and flesh-forming properties; milk contains the constituents of bone and muscle, and the two in combination afford the most perfect and complete nourishment, closely resembling in nutritive value ordinary beef and bread, and in a form the most palatable and digestible, and therefore especially suitable for Children, and Mothers whilst nursing.

The emphatic and voluntarily declared opinion of *The Lancet* (Nov. 13, 1875), is that JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR is "quite free from adulteration" and "decidedly superior." The same article on JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR states that CORN FLOUR "itself has become a necessity."

The following are EXTRACTS from the EVIDENCE taken by the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on the ADULTERATION OF FOOD ACT, returned to the House on July 3, 1874:—

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., Professor of Political Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Analyst for Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, and Sixteen Irish Counties. Examined.

Answer to Question 4652:—"I know that all starches, such as arrowroot, sago, and tapioca, are generally prescribed by physicians, and very largely for children. I think I could produce to-morrow, by telegraphing to Dublin, a fat little girl of four years old, who has been nearly altogether brought up on Corn Flour."

Answer to Question 4655:—"I am speaking now as a physician; and I think that a great number of children who could easily digest a delicately prepared Corn Flour could not eat a lump of wheaten flour made into dough, or cooked in any form, or even rice flour."

Answer to Question 4656:—"... All my children—and I have six of them—have used a large quantity of Corn Flour."

Question 4820:—"Would you state that it (Corn Flour) was a flesh-forming nutriment in a very minimum degree?" Answer: "No; I consider that it would form a very large portion of flesh."

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER, Ph.D., F.R.S., Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society. Examined.

Question 5664:—"We have had evidence that some kinds of arrowroot will command a wholesale price of two shillings per pound; in your opinion, is there more nutriment in a pound of some of those Corn Flours which you can get at about one fourth the price?" Answer: "No. The two shillings is quite a fancy price for a fancy article, but . . . Corn Flour is just as nutritious as the more expensive arrowroots."

Question 5826:—"With regard to Corn Flour, you believe that the Corn Flour, if mixed with milk, may be beneficial to children?" Answer: "I know that it is."

Question 5554:—"We will take the case of Corn Flour; there is an abstraction there which has been represented to this Committee as being very prejudicial. Is that your opinion?" Answer: "No; decidedly not. Corn Flour is used as an article of food for Infants and for grown-up people too, in the shape of blanc-mange and puddings, and such like things."

Question 5555:—"Generally in conjunction with milk, is it, not?" Answer: "Yes; in conjunction with milk. Nobody in his senses would think of Corn Flour or any of those preparations by themselves."

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. Examined.

Answer to Question 6210:—"Arrowroots, including the Corn Flours . . . are very valuable articles of diet, especially taken in the way in which they are very ordinarily consumed."

The following is the Report of the Committee:—"The attention of your Committee has been called to the article known as Corn Flour, in reference to which important evidence as to its purity and its useful dietetic qualities has been given by some eminent medical and chemical authorities, which, however, is denied by one witness. Your Committee are fully convinced that the manufacture is quite legitimate, and that, like Arrowroot, Sago, and other starch foods, Corn Flour is perfectly wholesome, but that it should not in any case be given to infants without a considerable admixture of milk."

"I have examined JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR, and find it perfectly pure and most excellent in quality. When boiled with milk it affords complete nourishment for Children and persons of weak digestion.

CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Professor of Chemistry, Royal College
of Surgeons, Dublin.

JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR, being perfectly pure, is not liable to ferment, and keeps sweet in any climate for years.

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They are rich in Gluten, or that which goes to the formation of bone and muscle, and greatly appreciated by those who require a plain nutritious food. Sold only in Tins, ONE SHILLING EACH.

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Superior quality, warranted free from adulteration. Packets, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb., with plain directions for making Porridge, Brose, and Gruel; also in 14 lb. bags. To be obtained by order from all Grocers, &c.

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